









## ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD OVER OCCUPATION

Allied Forces in the Rhineland to Be Reduced to 60,000 Men

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS—France and England have reached an accord on the subject of the reduction of the allied troops in the Rhineland. In the future a maximum of 60,000 men will be kept on German territory. France will withdraw about 7000 and England and Belgium the rest. Marshall Pétain and General Guillaumat consider such effective as indispensable if occupation is to continue. Later the whole problem of occupation will be considered and the real issue of evacuation will be raised.

This dispute about figures, though it has been treated as important in diplomatic circles, is truly a minor matter. It is something that unpleasantness has been avoided, but the present arrangements do not touch the essential question, which is whether it is desirable, nine years after the armistice, and two years after Locarno, to perpetuate a system of military coercion of a defeated country.

It is impossible to refuse to face clearly this issue soon and to decide whether it is wise and generous or possible to prolong the occupation. For the moment, however, a certain gratification will doubtless be felt that, as a result of the exchange of views between Paris, London and Brussels a compromise has been reached.

**Nationality of Troops**  
The allied troops in the Rhineland number 70,000 men, comprising 56,000 French, 7500 British, and 6500 Belgian. The British proposed a total reduction to 60,000 men. French experts considered 60,000 necessary and suggested reducing the French by 5000, leaving the British and Belgians to withdraw the other 5000. Finally, the British and French have met each other half-way. The precise proportions of the withdrawals are still undetermined, but it is expected that the British will withdraw 1800, the Belgians 1100, and the French 7000. Next Tuesday Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand will meet in Paris to have a conversation before proceeding to the Council of the League of Nations.

In the meanwhile the Interparliamentary Conference at Paris is preparing the way for Geneva. In some quarters it is regretted that the meeting should appear to have resolved itself into a verbal battle between the French and Belgians on the one side and the Germans on the other, and that provocative subjects should be discussed.

But this view is not generally accepted. It is believed to be good that the German and French parliamentarians should confront each other and speak frankly. On the whole plain dealing has been salutary. Paul Lobe and Henry de Lovenheim have clearly expressed their respective standpoints on Locarno and occupation.

**Belgian Neutrality Violation**  
The speech of M. Magnette, vice-president of the Belgian Senate, was extremely pointed. He repudiated the German denial of the improper conduct of the war and appeared to think that a true reconciliation should come from German acknowledgment of error. He deposited a resolution which, while praising pacification, demanded a loyal recognition of the wrongs caused by the violation of Belgian neutrality.

Thus he attacked the German delegation and asked Dr. Walther Shucking to reply. His observations were judicious. He agreed that war responsibilities should not be discussed, but only on condition that the Allied, who acted as their own judges, should not consider their judgment final. He deprecated the French suggestion that Locarno was not sufficient. It was admitted as sufficient at the beginning of the war. The German treaty with Russia he said was merely meant to ally Russian apprehensions and prove that entry into the League was not tantamount to an anti-Russian policy. Law, not military force, should regulate the relations of France and Germany and it was time that Germany was liberated from occupation.

**BUILDING AIRPLANE  
MODELS AIDS BOYS**

Federal Air Secretary Tells of Educational Value

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—One of the greatest possible values in educating youth in the fundamentals of flight is the making of model airplanes, according to William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, in a statement issued recently. Mr. MacCracken has encouraged the Miniature Aircraft Flyers in Chicago for the last several years.

His statement in full says: "There is no question but that model airplane building is of the greatest possible value in educating the youth of our land in the fundamentals of flight as well as furnishing excellent mechanical training and wholesome outdoor sport, when the planes are operating."

"It also helps to make parents more air-minded in that they are usually more interested in what their young children are doing than anything that may appear in the public press, or be brought to their attention in any other way."

"Model airplane building already has done much toward the advancement of aeronautics in many communities, thereby advancing the aircraft industry, strengthening our national defense, and promoting the use of the air mail."

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## IRELAND IS BUSY PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS

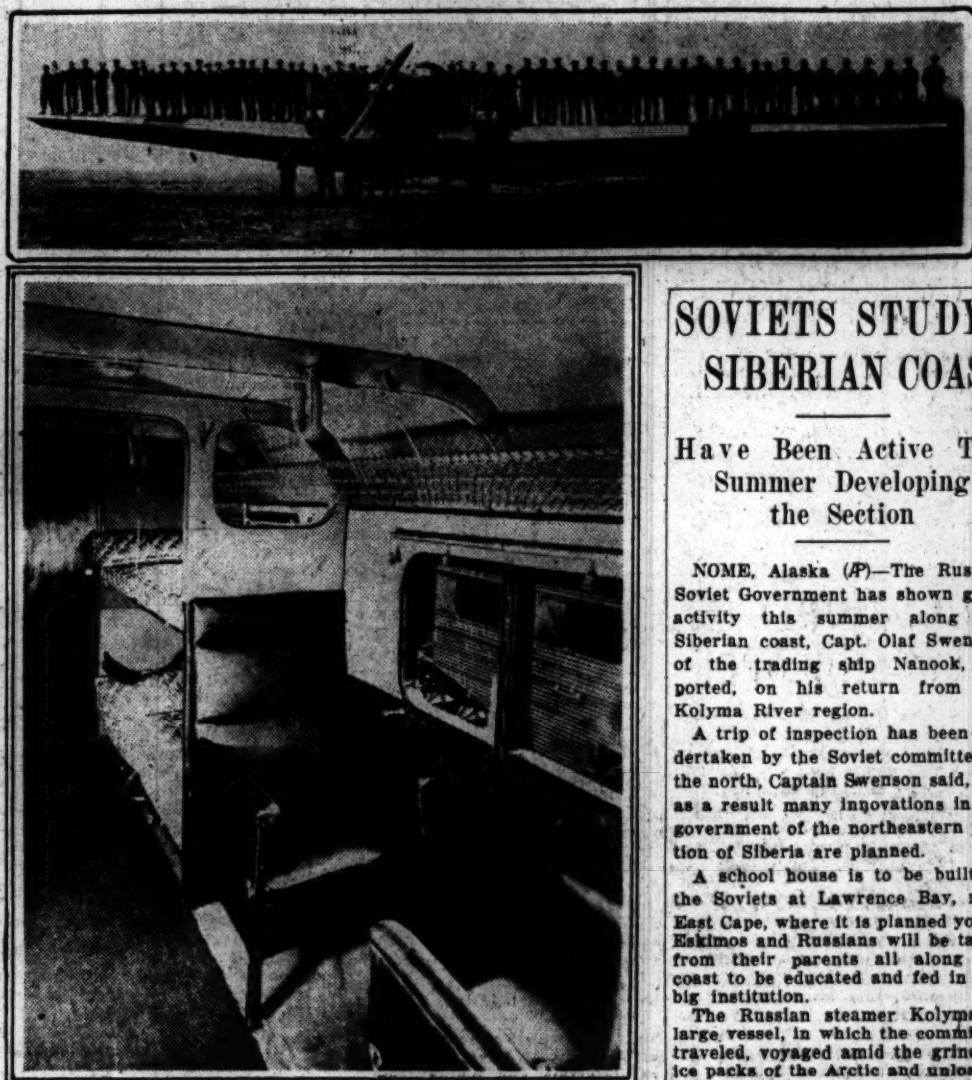
Whirlwind Campaign Being Conducted—Independents May Disappear

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
DUBLIN, Aug. 27—Great political activity continues at the headquarters of the various parties in preparation for a whirlwind campaign and a general election on Sept. 15, forced by President Cosgrave's bold stroke in dissolving Parliament, immediately following the two Government successes in the Dublin by-elections. Writings have already been received with nominations on Sept. 3. It is impossible

even to estimate the number of candidates but they are expected to be fewer than the last election as all the organizations are short of funds. The Government hopes to have 100 and Flanna Fail, 90. A number of Independents will probably disappear, as they are unable to afford the luxury of two general elections in three months. The Labor Party will probably concentrate on holding the 23 seats it won in June. A number of farmers are likely to reconsider their recent pre-election decision and to join the Government. The National League having suffered loss of prestige by its triple alliance policy and the defection of two of its members, it is not likely to make a big show.

The Sinn Féin organization which lost its president, Arthur O'Connor and the real driving force, Miss Mary McSwiney, at the last elections, are likely to be wiped out entirely, if the results of the two by-elections are an indication of the preference of Republican voters. It remains to be seen, however, whether the country will endorse the action of Eamon de Valera in taking the oath with the avowed intention of breaking it.

## The Giant All-Metal Junker Monoplane



Upper Picture Shows the Great Airplane, a Junker J-34, Designed for Service on the American Mainland (Sweden) Route. Bearing Easily on its Outstretched Wings the Weight of 50 Men. Below is the Comfortably Upholstered Cabin of the New Junker, Type G-31, Equipped With Double-Birth Sections for Passenger Service on Long Flights.

## SOVIETS STUDY SIBERIAN COAST

Have Been Active This Summer Developing the Section

NOME, Alaska (AP)—The Russian Soviet Government has shown great activity this summer along the Siberian coast. Capt. Olaf Swenson, of the trading ship Nanook, reported, on his return from the Kolyma River region.

A trip of inspection has been undertaken by the Soviet committee of the north, Captain Swenson said, and as a result many innovations in the government of the northeastern portion of Siberia are planned.

A school house is to be built by the Soviets at Lawrence Bay, near East Cape, where it is planned young Eskimos and Russians will be taken from their parents all along the coast to be educated and fed in one big institution.

The Russian steamer Kolyma, a large vessel, in which the committee traveled, voyaged along the grinding ice packs of the Arctic and unloaded a big cargo of supplies. The Kolyma was unable to reach Wrangell island, north of Siberia, due to the ice pack, but two airplanes went to the island.

They were the first planes to fly over Wrangell, and the aviators reported that the Soviet colony planted on Wrangell several years ago was thriving.

The Kolyma and Lena districts are about twice the size of the United States and need everything in the way of supplies, he said.

**PORTUGUESE CABINET CHANGES**  
LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 27 (AP)—Several changes in the Portuguese Cabinet, the reconstitution of which has been expected for some time, are announced. Most of the cabinet ministers continued in their posts, the only changes being as follows: Dr. Vincente Freitas will become Minister of the Interior, replacing Dr. Castanha; Colonel Ivens Ferraz will become Minister of Commerce, while the Ministry of Marine will be temporarily filled by Commander Bello, the present Minister of Colonies.

## PUBLIC FOOTPATHS PLANNED IN CANADA

LONDON, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Construction of footpaths for pedestrians alongside the paved highways of Ontario is still in the proposal stage, although the idea has found favor almost everywhere. In the interests of safety it has been suggested that inexpensive paths might be built to parallel the roads, and the Minister of Highways, Hon. G. S. Henry, has approved.

He went so far as to say that the Government would bear a share of the necessary cost. In other quarters it is proposed that the cost of such footpaths be borne equally by the province and the municipality through which the road runs, and that the Government's share be raised by a new tax on motorists.

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## VISCOUNT CECIL MAY DECIDE TO LEAVE CABINET

Differences With Cabinet Over Germany Have Existed for Some Time

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
LONDON, Aug. 27—The differences with the Cabinet which have brought Viscount Cecil to the point of considering his resignation, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, are long standing and fundamental. They first came to a head in March, 1926, when Germany's admission to the League of Nations Council was allowed to be delayed. Lord Cecil then sympathized with those who held that nothing should be left undone to bring Germany in at the earliest possible moment. Now fresh contentious issues have arisen over the Rhineland occupation problem.

Lord Cecil's personal sympathies in this regard have been for the view that now that Germany is a full member of the League, and has itself fulfilled the Versailles Treaty's conditions for its own disarmament, besides keeping up the Dawes reparations, it is entitled to ask a more complete withdrawal of the Rhineland armies than is proposed in the settlement now reported pending between France and England.

Thus he stands for a greater reliance upon the League and broader measures of international disarmament than the British Government has hitherto been disposed to approve. Being known to hold these liberal views he may well be feeling he could be more useful at the coming disarmament discussions at Geneva where the Germans are expected to bring up the Rhineland question if he is no longer tied by the limitations imposed by being able to speak only as a member of the British Cabinet.

It is recalled in this connection that so long ago as June, 1925, he said at Liverpool that he would never have joined the present Government unless he had hope by so doing he would be better able to serve the League. If by any mischance, he added, this became impossible, he would have to sever his connection with the Government.

His colleagues recognizing the greatness of his abilities and the disinterestedness of his motives are naturally most anxious to retain him. There is thus a natural desire to say nothing calculated to prejudice the prospects of keeping his services. Whether or not this may yet prove feasible depends on the extent to which he can be given a free hand.

## CHINESE STORIES ARE CONFLICTING

Gen. Sun Claims Capture of Nanking—Report Is Contradicted

PEKING, Aug. 27 (AP)—Capture of Nanking, former seat of the Nationalist régime under Chiang Kai-shek, is claimed for Gen. Sun Chuan-kang's Shantungese army.

The name Nanking has been almost a shibboleth in the present Chinese internal struggle.

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## Forest Protection Activities Are Unified Under New Board

Project for Improvement of Weather Reporting Service Also Will Aid in Use of Airways

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—A special forest protection board has been designated by H. C. Smithers, chief co-ordinator of Bureau of the Budget to formulate a comprehensive system of national protection against forest fires on private as well as public lands.

The project as outlined by Mr. Smithers calls for the working out of detailed plans for greater security against forest fires, improving the flexibility and rapidity of transmission of weather reports, use of aviation and provision for expansion of the service to meet anticipated future increase in forest acreage.

**President Makes Request**  
The problem of protecting the forests of the country, particularly those under federal control, from fire, is considered by Mr. Smithers as one of the most important matters confronting his department. His personal interest and desire to meet this need was aided by an urgent request from the Association of Timberland Owners, who called upon the President to extend fire protection facilities.

President Coolidge instructed the Director of the Budget to take up the matter and Mr. Smithers was detailed to the task. He called a series of conferences between representatives of the various Federal activities interested with the result that a Forest Protection Board was set up under the chairmanship of the chief of the Forest Service, to make a study of the whole problem and submit recommendations. This report is being compiled.

Associated with this work was the important problem of extending and co-ordinating the Weather Bureau system of collecting and distributing weather reports. These reports are not only of great value to the Forestry Service, but of the utmost importance in the operation of commercial and passenger airways.

**More Flexible Plan Offered**  
A great deal of travel by air begins either in the early morning hours or early at night. Under the

present system observations are taken twice daily, at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., but the reports are rarely available before 9:30 o'clock. The problem involves such changes as will make these reports available at earlier hours and will allow more frequent forecasts than twice daily.

A study by a committee on meteorology composed of representatives of Government services and the Western Union Company, which transmits the weather reports, resulted in the submission of a plan which, from the viewpoint of flexibility and rapidity of transmission, appeared to solve the problem. This plan was agreed to by the committee, and representatives of the Weather Bureau and Western Union are now engaged in working out details in the hope that a complete report will be ready in time for estimates of cost to be included by budget officers in the estimates of their departments.

There is every indication that there will result from this beginning a system which will not only possess a flexibility not at present possible, but will be capable of expansion to any degree required by future developments, all without any appreciable loss of efficiency or accuracy and with considerable saving of time.

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**STUDENTS TO GO ABOARD**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Winners of scholarships providing a year of study abroad for American college students have been announced by the International Institute of Education. The Berthold Hotzschild scholarship, carrying with it a provision for a year's study in Germany, went to Kenneth McLean of Yale University.

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## NEWSPAPERMEN DISCUSS ISSUE OF NEWS RIGHTS

Wide Differences Exist at  
Session of International  
Press Conference

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 27.—A discussion on the draft proposal of the Preparatory Committee to the League of Nations for the establishment of property rights in news produced an interesting and lively debate at the International Press Conference, in which Lord Riddell on behalf of the British Newspaper Association took up a strong stand against the proposal which on the other hand was warmly supported by Kent Cooper, manager of the Associated Press, Karl A. Bickell, United Press, and Sir Frederick Jones, Reuters. It was in effect a dual between newspapermen of the United States, who desire as wide a field as possible for the collection of their news material, and the news agencies which desire to protect as strongly as possible their copyright in news.

The discussion revealed interesting cross currents in the opinions among the representatives of the agencies and individual newspapermen. Thus Reuters, International News Service, considered that the draft proposal of the preparatory committee went too far because news required no protection except that afforded by measures similar to that of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which in effect established a moral sanction against the piracy of news.

Compromise Suggested  
George Bernhard, representing the Deutsche Zeitung and the preparatory committee of the League of Nations suggested a compromise to the effect that news should be protected up to the time of publication, provided a period of 48 hours be subsequently allowed, in which it would be permissible to reproduce it with an acknowledgment of its source.

Mr. Kent Cooper reviewed the history of the movement initiated by Melville Stone which led to a judgment of the United States Supreme Court, claiming that the measure thus taken safeguarding news rights in the United States enormously improved the prospects of American newspapermen.

Sir Frederick Jones, chairman of Reuters, and André Meynot, director of the Havas Agency, supported this argument and urged that they were not actuated by personal motives in supporting their resolution, but were thinking of the good of honest newspapermen.

Mr. Bickell and Frederick T. Birchell, managing editor of the New York Times, told of recent stringencies such as the Atlantic flights which were assisted financially by American newspapermen because of the property right of news was recognized in the United States.

Thus a long struggle with practical influences, such as the Atlantic flights which were assisted financially by American newspapermen because of the property right of news was recognized in the United States.

He concluded by suggesting that every country should deal with the question of safeguarding its news according to its special circumstances, for it was important and in the public interest that freedom in the circulation of news should not be curtailed by innumerable restrictions.

Karl Bickell maintained that the news agencies were justified in continuing to make a strong stand for property right in news, and he regarded the draft proposal to the League of Nations as an important step to secure this end. Mr. Bickell disclaimed all desire to establish a monopoly in news and said that what had been done in America had not this effect but on the contrary proved a most valuable safeguard to all newspaper publishers.

The same line was taken by Sir Frederick Jones who pointed out that all they desired was to protect the legitimate fruits of the labor and capital involved in obtaining news.

## ROYAL BROTHERS GO DOWN CANADIAN MINE

CRANBROOK, B. C., Aug. 26 (AP)—In miners' suits, the Prince of Wales and Prince George explored the recesses of the Sullivan mine at Cranbrook, two miles underground, for 3000 yards. They rode on an electric line which bore deep into the heart of the mountain, then climbed along a steep slope.

The princes asked questions familiarizing themselves with every detail of the operations. From the mine they drove through the mining villages to the concentrator, where they showed a lively interest in grinding of the ore and the preparation of concentrates.

Kimberley and Cranbrook war veterans formed guards of honor and cheering crowds gave the royal brothers a hearty greeting along the road from Kimberley to the mine. City authorities of Cranbrook tendered an official welcome as the royal train arrived from Kimberley.

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## CALLES MOVES TO FREE SEIZED AMERICAN MINE

Mexican President Acts to  
Relieve Besieged Miners  
in Jalisco

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—A second attack on Americans in Mexico during this week has occurred with the seizure of the American-owned Amparo Mining Company in

the State of Jalisco by radicals, who were reported to have besieged 18 Americans and 11 British subjects in their homes near the mine. Earlier in the week Miss Florence Anderson of Los Angeles was fatally wounded during an attack on her train by a band of Mexicans.

While awaiting further details of the seizure and the safety of the besieged Americans, Washington Government officials were informed in official press dispatches that the Mexican Government had already taken measures to assume charge of the situation and afford military protection to the besieged officials of the company, a silver mining concern.

President Calles was reported in Mexico City dispatches to have instructed the military authorities of Jalisco to afford full protection to the company's officials. President Calles also ordered the Department of Industry to take charge of the situation to effect a settlement.

The foreignness of the mine, with the exception of the 30 besieged persons had left for Guadalajara, 40 miles away, according to State Department advice. The managers of the Amparo mine also were said to have reached Guadalajara, saying they had been compelled to leave their offices by armed municipal forces obeying instructions from the State authorities.

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## THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG

Just the same the Boss seemed mighty glad to take charge of him and he acted the way he does when something I do pleases him especially well; so I felt quite proud of myself!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—A second attack on Americans in Mexico during this week has occurred with the seizure of the American-owned Amparo Mining Company in

the State of Jalisco by radicals, who were reported to have besieged 18 Americans and 11 British subjects in their homes near the mine. Earlier in the week Miss Florence Anderson of Los Angeles was fatally wounded during an attack on her train by a band of Mexicans.

While awaiting further details of the seizure and the safety of the besieged Americans, Washington Government officials were informed in official press dispatches that the Mexican Government had already taken measures to assume charge of the situation and afford military protection to the besieged officials of the company, a silver mining concern.

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## COLORADO RIVER WATER DIVISION STILL DEBATED

Some Hope of Compromise  
Between California and  
Arizona Indicated

DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—Indications that California and Arizona were nearly agreed on division of water were noted as the fifth day of the seven-state Colorado River Conference ended Friday. No definite statement concerning possible ratification of the river compact was made, however, by either state. The present conference was called by the upper-basin states, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.

In an effort to settle the river differences between California and Arizona and obtain final ratification of the compact by all states, the differing states submitted proposals for division of water allotted the three lower-basin states.

Thursday night Governors Adams

with his new home. Martha brought a dish of warm milk presently, and how he did drink it, lapping it with his pink tongue, and wagging his little short tail as fast as it would go.

When evening came, the little dog curled up in a ball on the living

room floor and shut his eyes. He had a fine romp with the children, and now he was ready for bed.

"Where is he going to sleep?" asked Bobby.

"He can't sleep with Kitty Gray," said Little Sister, "her basket isn't big enough."

"I'll show you where he will sleep," said Daddy, "you all come with me."

So he led the way down the stairs into the basement, and Mother, and Bobby, and Little Sister, and Bobby, and Billy all followed after.

There in a corner was the cutest little house that ever was seen. It had a peaked roof painted red, and a round hole for a door, and the rest of it was painted white. Inside was a soft quilt, and the house was just the right size for a puppy, with a little extra room allowed for him to grow.

"Oh-h-h!" said all the family together.

"Where did it come from?" asked Mother.

"Oh, I know," said Little Sister quite suddenly, "that's Daddy's surprise for when Mother came home."

"Yes," agreed Daddy smiling, "that is my surprise. Now let's get the little dog, and see how he likes his house."

"It's a dog!" cried Bobby, who was the first to get a peep into the box.

"Oh, a puppy," said Little Sister and Billy together.

"A fox terrier," said Big Sister, laughing at the tiny white dog jumping about and barking in such lively fashion inside the box.

"Grandma sent him to you for a surprise," said Mother as Daddy unfurled the slate and let the little dog out after his long journey.

There he was, a tiny white fellow, and now everyone laughed as they watched him run about, visiting every nook and corner as he got acquainted

with his new home. Martha brought a dish of warm milk presently, and how he did drink it, lapping it with his pink tongue, and wagging his little short tail as fast as it would go.

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## CORRECT ENGLISH DOES NOT EXIST, Bernard Shaw Tells Writers

Britain Has as Many Dialects as Inhabitants, Says  
Dramatist at Meeting on Standardizing  
of English Language

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"I assure you we on this side are the more benighted country of the two," said George Bernard Shaw to the recent distinguished gathering of American and British literatures who met at the Royal Society of Literature, Bloomsbury Square, to inaugurate an "International Council of English."

"The language of the island which includes England, Scotland and Wales," Mr. Shaw went on, "consists of a number of dialects. To show you the complexity of our problem, I have looked up the number of dialects we have. There are 42,767,500 of them. Each speaker of these dialects regards all other dialects as a mark of inferiority. This puts our population in a condition of continuous and very serious strain. It has some very serious practical results. This mark of dialect debar some people, for instance, from certain classes of employment."

Remember when President Wilson came to this country he gave us one shock. Instead of using the word 'obligate' he used the word 'obliged.' It was a shock to us to find that a man could be President of the United States if he said 'obliged' instead of 'obligate.' The question we asked ourselves at once was: Could a man be King of England if he said 'obligate' instead of 'obliged'?

Experts Perplexed  
"I am a member of a committee which has been asked to tackle the question for the B. E. C. (British Broadcasting Corporation). I went into it light-heartedly, but when we sat round a table, with the poet laureate in the chair, we persons practically all of the same class, found that even with words in common and ordinary everyday use there was no agreement among us."

"Take the word 'cross.' If you tell a taxicab man to drive you, as I do, to King's Cross, he will do it. But if you say 'King's Cross' he will get there perhaps a fraction of a second sooner. Then there is a simple word like 'gone' and 'born.' There is no such thing in the world as correct English speech. We all have our dialects and every one of us has 42,767,500 of them. It is impossible to give you what he calls an imitation of an American accent which would entertain you American gentlemen very much, because it would be something you have never heard before. I am in the habit of resorting to an American dialect. American dentists are very skillful and, on the whole, their conversation is more entertaining than that of English dentists. The dentist I go to calls 'water' 'water,' and what I call 'tartar' he calls 'tatter.'"

Line to Be Drawn Somewhere  
"You must make up your minds that there will be an infinite variety and not only continual change, but very rapid change."

"I think that all we could do in the way of giving general help to people is to draw a line somewhere. I think a man should be entitled to come to us and say: 'Now look here, I am a coterminologist and I am not satisfied with it. I want to become Lord Chief Justice or a member of the House of Lords.' A man should be able to come to us and ask for a certain range of speech and we should be able to say: 'Here you are. If you keep within that range you can be Lord Chief Justice, if you don't you cannot possibly be Lord Chief Justice.'"

"We are also terribly at a loss because we have not got a notation. I know that because I am a dramatist. I write things down for other people to say, and I know that you cannot possibly write these things down."



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## WIDER INTEREST IN PENAL WORK IS TERMED NEED

Reports of Progress in Many States Made at Prison Congress

TACOMA, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Greater understanding and co-operation on the part of the public on questions of parole, probation, labor and education in the reformation of prisoners was declared the greatest need in prison reform by the fifty-seventh annual congress of the American Prison Association, held recently in Tacoma. It was the consensus of the delegates that the greatest obstacles to progress might be removed by the women of the country if the conditions of prisons and jails and the possibilities of redeeming the individual prisoner could be placed before them by the American press.

Some of the needs in prison reform, it was held, are uniformity in criminal laws and swifter processes cleared of technicalities; regular graded classes under state boards of education; more instructors and probation, parole and prison workers; freedom from political influences; indeterminate laws in every state; and segregation of types in juvenile and penal institutions with an honor system which would permit individuals to earn promotion from one type to another, but providing for sufficient employment at a reasonable wage, with good light, air and food, opportunities for outdoor work and practical industrial and educational training.

At this session of the congress the juvenile training schools and women's groups won greater recognition than ever before. Newspapers were accused of spreading criminal tendencies in both adult and juvenile minds, but speakers declared that the press possessed power to prevent crime and reform prisoners if it will aid in enlightening the public as to the true purpose of the various agencies working for the prevention and cure of crime.

Contributions to prison reform among various states were listed in the report of the committee on public control and supervision. During the last year the District of Columbia has changed its central agency from one of supervision to one of control. Connecticut has created an administrative board of control and finance, combining boards of control, state institutions, finance and public welfare, and electing economies and promoting efficiency. New York accomplished the reorganization and consolidation of welfare agencies with the co-operation of the state probation commission and the commission of state prisons.

Massachusetts reported advances in the care of delinquent women and in the establishment of an advisory council for crime prevention. Maryland now has compensation for prisoners injured in the course of employment. Rhode Island appointed a commission to study criminal laws and Kansas began supervision of public societies asking for public contributions. Virginia established state farms and industrial plants. Pennsylvania began state printing in prisons and the sale of prison-made goods outside of the State, while its education in training schools and reformatories has come under the State Department of Education.

## DAYTON HONORS CIVIL AVIATION

Minimizes War Aspect of Flying at Wright Field Dedication, Oct. 12

DAYTON, O. (Special Correspondence)—That the greatest service of American air forces lies not in war but in advancement of peace-time aviation, is testified to through the plans of Wright Field dedication service to be held here Oct. 12. Leaders in commercial aviation, instead of war experts, are to be most prominent on the invitation list and residents in this vicinity will be welcome to study progress made in perfecting the heavier-than-air flying machine.

Possibilities of the future will be clearly defined through a review of the past, the dedication services being almost exactly a quarter of a century after the first flight in Wright brothers' crude plane at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

## CARPENTERS JOIN BUILDING COUNCIL

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 27 (Special)—The carpenters of the city have joined the Building Trades Council, as announced by Secretary William F. Langton. For the past nine years the carpenters have been independent of the council and the voluntary action on their part is considered by the officials to be a big asset to the organization.

The crafts now represented in the Council include, in addition to the carpenters, plumbers, fitters, painters, paperhangers, electricians and sheet metal workers. The bricklayers are still outside the organization and efforts are to be made to get them to join.

## CANADIAN FORESTRY STUDIED

SALMON ARM, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Professor Ilvessalo of the Forest Reserve Institute, Helsinki, Finland, who is studying methods of forest conservation on this continent, recently visited the forest reserves in the Shuswap Lake forest area. He was much impressed with the methods employed by the Dominion Forestry Department, and was especially interested in the area where seeds from all parts of Canada and the United States have been planted to ascertain which are the most suitable for this district. Professor Ilvessalo stated that experiments were being made in Finland with lodge pole pine and cedar from British Columbia.

## A Peace-Time Transport



S. S. Lancastria of Cunard Line, Which Leaves Boston Today Carrying More Than 800 Legionnaires Toward Paris.

## LEGION TO BACK EDUCATION WEEK

Americanism Board Urges State Department to Assist Schools

American Legion officials are formulating plans for actively assisting the movement to make American Education Week, the week of Nov. 7, 1927, an outstanding success. It was shown by a letter received at the Legion headquarters yesterday, that the Americanism Board of the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, follows in part:

"American Education Week for 1927 will be observed the week of Nov. 7. It will be sponsored jointly by the American Legion and the National Education Association, with the co-operation of the various national patriotic organizations throughout the country. The governors and state superintendents of public instruction have been asked to call special attention to the week in their respective states.

"American Education Week has become a permanent institution because it deals with problems so fundamental as to appeal to all the people. The co-operation of the various departments and posts throughout the country has been a great factor in bringing this week to the attention of our people. It is strongly urged that we again get behind this great movement and make this American Education Week of 1927 the greatest of all. I know we can count on your co-operation."

## SPAIN EAGER FOR FILM INDUSTRY

Climate and Conditions Are Found Ideal for Production of Artistic Pictures

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—In view of the international cinema congress at San Sebastian, Spaniards who maintain that the climate and other conditions of their country are superb for the production of films, hope that this congress will initiate a period of activity for the film industry in Spain.

Spain is still very backward in the film industry. A number of Spanish films have been produced but the technique leaves very much to be desired. Sooner or later, however, the marvelous architectural conditions and the unending light of the sun will, it is expected, call out latent opportunities. Several American and English firms have already been in the country filming big pictures and although there is not much striking talent among leading actors in Spain today, the "crowd" is described as being extraordinarily good.

The Government is only too willing to give facilities, but owing to the feeling that Spain is not always fairly dealt with, before giving permission to take pictures in a Spanish historical setting among the old monuments of the Peninsula, the authorities demand to know how the subject is going to be treated. In this perhaps they show wisdom, for in most so-called Spanish topics produced in the United States the scenes are a medley of Mexican life and what appear to be features out of French cabarets.

## MONGOL TRIBE PRINTS PAPER IN PRAGUE

Kalmuks Remain Untouched by Western Culture

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Among refugees for whom Czechoslovakia has provided hospitality perhaps the most interesting, if least known, are the Kalmuks, a Mongol tribe from the borders of Russia, who have been subject to Russian domination at various periods in history. The Kalmuks are, in general, nomads who have not come under western cultural influences and still continue as faithful devotees of Buddhism.

Since they have been in Czechoslovakia they have given some attention to the development and purification of their own dialect and are now beginning to publish translations of some of the best Russian works. Already there has been published for them at Prague an edition of Pushkin, while in these days is appearing the first review of the Kalmuk dialect.

## VOTING LIST HOLDS WELL IN CAMBRIDGE

Decrease Less Than Usual—Plan to Build It Up

The loss in the Cambridge list of registered voters held up better this year than usual, according to the election commissioners, being less than the expected 10 per cent. There was a gain in the police listing of 288 and a loss in the registrations of 300.

The total present listing of residents over 21 years includes 71,488 names. The number of women registered in four wards was greater than in the other four.

The commissioners are making plans to get the eligible voters back on the list.

## FORD RAILROAD STILL EXPANDS

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Yards to Be Classified and Electrified

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27 (Special)—With the completion of electrification of nearly 14 miles of incoming and outgoing tracks in yards at Fordon and Flat Rock, Mich., by the Ford-owned railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, further electrification, notably in the Toledo yard, will be undertaken as soon as possible.

While it is pointed out by executives of the road that complete electrification of the D. T. & I. is planned over a period of years, the expansion in its Toledo yards is of outstanding importance, due largely to the need for establishing more adequate connections with other railroads at that point. The project calls for a freight classification yard, with an ultimate capacity of about 1500 cars in the northern part of Toledo, and construction of a second main line on the Toledo Division.

The present yards, with a capacity of 350 cars, regularly handle 600 daily.

An interesting sidelight of the operation of the Ford-owned railroad is in the steadily increasing holdings of its stock by employees in smaller communities, particularly those residing at Ohio station points between Toledo and Detroit.

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## LEGIONNAIRES SAILING TODAY

(Continued from Page 1)

different ports, and on the morning of the next day the Leviathan, carrying on board the leaders of the Legion, Gen. John J. Pershing, and Howard P. Savage, national commander, will cast off.

But full as are these pre-convention days, it will be upon the convergence of these 11 liners, the majority of which will make port at Havre, France, on Sept. 18, that the real events will begin.

The morning of Sept. 19 the "Second American Expeditionary Force," garbed in the very uniforms in which they were demobilized, wearing the medals and decorations with which they have been honored by the United States and other countries for their service, will parade once again up the Champs Elysees, and over to the Trocadero Palace, which seats approximately 30,000, and in which the business meetings of the convention will be held.

Warm welcomes will be given. The Legionnaires will be greeted, it is expected, by Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic; Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador; Marshal Foch and General Pershing, as well as by officers of the Legion and officials of Paris.

According to present plans, the convention meetings will be held during the mornings, with the afternoons devoted to sightseeing trips over the battlefields and to the other spots of special interest to the one-time doughboys.

Although the convention itself will be adjourned within less than a week after it starts, time has been allowed for more extended sightseeing trips. Arrangements have been made whereby identification slips will take the place of passports and visas for the members of the American Legion, these passes admitting them into practically every country in Europe.

The half rates granted by the European railroads, and the lower rates allowed by the steamship companies will be held open until Nov. 1.

State's Delegation Plans Concerted Action in Paris

In addition to the discussion of plans for "send-offs" for the Lancaster, the Cedric, and the Scythia, at the American Legion meeting at the State House yesterday afternoon, plans for the transportation of the Legion's battle flags overseas, was also discussed. In addition to the regular American Legion uniform with its State emblem attached, each delegate should wear a hat band emblazoned "Massachusetts."

ROTARIANS HOST TO CHILDREN

Cambridge Party Held at Cherry Hill Farm

Fifty-seven Cambridge children enjoyed an outing yesterday at the Cherry Hill Farm near Beverly, by the Cambridge Rotary Club. Members of the club and their wives took the children to the farm in 14 automobiles and entertained them as guests of honor for the day.

Four teachers and two attendants from the Cambridge public schools accompanied the party to aid in the entertainment. A lunch and a supper made the youngsters happy for their return ride home. Most of the day was spent romping about the hills and meadows of the farm and playing games planned for them by the Rotarians.

The Rotary Club entertained 90 girls and boys from the Salvation Army at the Salvation Army Camp, Wonderland, for 10 days this month, giving them a free vacation and all of the diversions of camp life in their brief visit.

IOWA W. C. T. U. TO MEET AT INDIANOLA OCT. 4-7

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—The W. C. T. U. state convention will be held at Indianola, Oct. 4 to 7, state headquarters of the organization have announced.

Speakers include: Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn, N. Y., national president; John Fletcher, attorney-general; Dr. Ada M. Gordon, India; the Rev. Earl A. Roadman, Waterloo; Mrs. May Pardee Younts, Iowa City; and Dr. Edward Lauer, Iowa City.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Des Moines, is president.

## MERCHANTS DUE TO VISIT BOSTON

British Group Makes Study of Retailing in United States and Canada

Studying and observing American and Canadian retail merchandising methods, a group of British retail merchants representing the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors and also the Drapers Chamber, to be here, will reach Boston at 8:35 p. m. tomorrow. The party is under the charge of G. H. Wilson, the managing director of Butterfields and Massies, Ltd., of Barnsley, Eng.

Arriving at Quebec on Aug. 12, the party has since been in Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, at each of which places they were welcomed and entertained by the leading merchants. They will be met at South Station by the representatives of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who will escort them to their hotels.

The Retail Trade Board has announced that it will give the visitors a luncheon at the Chamber Building on Monday at noon, at which George B. Johnson, president of the Retail Board of Trade, and also president of the R. H. White Company, will preside.

The reception committee for the visitors, in addition to Mr. Johnson, will include W. A. Hawkins of the Jordan Marsh Company, F. A. Black of the William Flinn Company, Gordon K. Creighton of the E. T. Slattery Company, Frank Vorenberg of the Gilchrist Company, and Otto J. Tiebler, a furrier.

Following the luncheon the visitors will be taken on a bus trip along the scenic North Shore as guests of the Boston merchants. The evening, however, is to be left free, the visitors making their own plans for entertainment.

The entire day Tuesday will be given over to the inspection of big retail stores, and the examination of sales methods, store system, and other technical matters, following which the party will leave for Quebec. They will sail from Quebec on Wednesday on the steamship Empress of Australia.

The party includes John Robinson, of H. Binns' Sons & Co., Sunderland, Eng.; W. G. Allen, of W. T. Allen & Sons, Barrow, Eng.; A. J. Gower, of Christies, London; R. McCollough, of McCollough & Smith, Sterling, Scotland; and J. B. Young, of Edward Smith & Son, West Melton, Eng.

## SCHOOLS READY IN DES MOINES

30,000 Pupils, 1000 Teachers Prepare to Take Up Duties of Year

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—Schools are ready for their opening on Sept. 6 for the scholastic year after the vacations, and 1000 teachers are eager to take up their new duties. More than 30,000 pupils also will resume their studies next Tuesday.

The addition and changes at East High School will be ready for the opening and a new temporary building has been completed at Windsor School.

With the new building at Windsor, the school now has four rooms and four full-time teachers. City water has been piped into the building and steam heat has been installed.

Work on James Callahan Junior High School is going forward rapidly and it will be ready for occupancy in February for the second semester of the school year. The addition at McKinley School will take a year to complete, but the construction work will not interfere with sessions there.

There has been no increase in the number of teachers for the district, 304 being employed at present.

Tuition pupils have started to enroll with George Garton, secretary. They may enroll directly at the various high schools of the city on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning, Sept. 1, 2 and 3, Mr. Garton has announced.

## EDUCATIONAL FILM PLEASES CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND (Special Correspondence)—The first of a series of educational motion picture films which it is planned to install in Cleveland's public schools, was shown here before the Board of Education by Prof. William Santos, of Switzerland.

The film portrayed a history course in colors and was declared to be "very satisfactory." The films reproduced the exact colorings of the objects photographed. Among the scenes shown were mosaics of Asia Minor, Oriental rugs and hangings, all in their original colors.

Velvet Hats Soleil Velour Hats Velvet Trimmed Soleil Velour Hats Two Tone Hats Close Fitting and Brim Hats

The warm brilliance of new colors expressed in soft, supple velvet and felt hats for wear now, for week-end days in town, for shopping, for business, for motorizing, as the smart accompaniment to the all-around sports costume. Velvet hats to add a flattering note to afternoon gowns over the tea cups, at tea dance, or over a no-trump hand at afternoon bridge.

Second Floor, North

## Los Angeles Chinese Children Have Playground All Their Own

Little Folk Help Clear Rocks From Lot Set Aside for Them, and Enjoy Swings, Volley Ball Courts and Sand Boxes While Mothers Look On

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—Ancient China is merging with young America on the new Apollonia playground in the heart of Los Angeles' Chinatown, where some 200 almond-eyed youngsters now enjoy their daily play.

Recently the Los Angeles City Playground and Recreation Department was granted the indefinite use of a five-acre lot on Apollonia Street by the Los Angeles Public Market Company, leases from the Southern Pacific Railroad, to be given over to the boys and girls of Chinatown.

Although most of the Chinese children attend the Macy Street School and have the opportunity to use its playground, they seldom took advantage because of "international complications" resulting from their association with Mexican youngsters who also go to school there.

International Baseball No, young China, in possession of a playground of its own, another playground, they seldom took advantage because of "international complications" resulting from their association with Mexican youngsters who also go to school there.

When the playground was first acquired it was covered with rocks. Nothing daunted, the Chinese children set to work to clear it, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Morey

Cope, their supervisor. A horse and wagon were pressed into service, and in a few days the land was clear enough to be used.

Now there are swings, teeters, slides, horizontal bars, rings, sand boxes, volley ball, basket ball and paddle tennis courts—and best of all—a field building of Chinese architecture is to be erected, with a club-room for Chinese mothers.

Already the shy Chinese women are slipping over to the playground to watch their children in enthusiastic American games. Until their building is completed they are shaded under a large canvas, 24 feet square.

Mothers Try Slide So while moon-faced babies solemnly make castles in the sand, mothers—some with babies strapped to their backs—talk in Chinese of American ways.

On one occasion, when the new slide was not in use, a group of the mothers, kimono-clad and giggling with excitement, climbed up and slid of the young Chinese boys and girls. One of the mothers, who was helping her friends, slid down several times in great glee.

So successful a project is the Chinese playground that the Japanese of Los Angeles are investigating the possibilities of having a playground for their children, and it is expected this will become a reality in the near future.

RAINCOAT MAKERS SETTLE With an increase in wages and with retention of their 48-hour week of five days, as the result of agreements between representatives of the Raincoat Makers' Union, No. 24, and the manufacturers, more than 90 per cent of the workers will return to their shops on Monday.

There is a larger display of cultivated flowers shown than usual this year and many of the vases entered in special classes are of exceptional quality. The dahlias entered by Frances Marston of Dorchester, in a class whose prize is offered for six specimens of red, are very beautiful.

Children Growing Peanuts The Deerfield Street Gardens, supervised by Mrs. Eastwood for the Women's Municipal League have a comprehensive showing of vegetables and cultivated flowers. The garden was established in 1913 and just now Mrs. Eastwood says the children are exhibiting a unanimous interest in the growing of peanuts.

Annually the final event of the garden season is the "Hallowe'en clean-up" at which time the children roast corn and potatoes and thus use up a great volume of their harvest. This year peanuts will be roasted as well, and the children are already filled with admiration at the prospect.

The Martin School of Allston, H. G. Windlen in charge, enters a general collection of flowers and vegetables, singling out numerous entries for special prizes offered in the several classes.

The collection of miscellaneous flowers shown by Walter Fischer of Jamaica Plain is distinguished by a rare showing of "colours ornatus," one of the lesser-known, large-leaved varieties of dark red foliage plants.

Good Showing for Cambridge T. J. Murphy has superintended the work of the Cambridge school gardens in which the 60 children who work there are now represented by an admirable showing, especially well arranged for decorative effect and giving sufficient space for the careful study of specimens of a general collection of flowers and vegetables.

By the middle of the afternoon it was expected the judges would have finished their work and the long anticipations of the children with respect to the winning of prizes in chosen classes would be answered. It should not pass without notice that one child less happy in the results of his hours of labor than the others, nevertheless stood loyally by what his garden did yield to the extent of entering a group of cucumbers, tomatoes, string beans and radishes which will not take prizes but speak eloquently of long labor in their behalf.

The show remains open this afternoon until 6 p. m. tomorrow from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. Both afternoons Mrs. Harriett M. Goode of Sharon is lecturing on birds and wild flowers native to New England.

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## TWELVE-YEAR ROAD PROGRAM FOR CALIFORNIA

Great Paving Project Begun—New "Gas" Tax to Raise \$123,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (State Correspondence)—California has launched upon the greatest road development program in its history, which it will require 12 years to complete. Two measures adopted by the last session of the State Legislature, which recently went into effect, will be financed in large measure by approximately \$123,000,000, which it is expected will add 1 cent gasoline tax will raise during that period. The gasoline tax in California is now 3 cents a gallon.

The present program, which meets practically the unanimous approval of all sections of the State, was sponsored jointly by the California State Automobile Association and the Automobile Club of Southern California. Within reasonable limits the program is expected to provide for the motoring needs of the State for the next decade.

Some of the results which the program aims to achieve follow: Three paved highway connections with Oregon; the building of eight connecting links with Nevada, at least two of which will be paved to a high standard; the paving of three main highways to the Arizona line; the complete improvement, both north and south and east and west across California, of every transcontinental or interstate highway reaching its borders; the paving of two main trunk line highways the full length of the State; the connecting up by a paved highway of all the 58 county seats to these main trunk lines, and the improvement of 13 distinct trans-state highways that will afford ample facilities in traveling from the Coast Line Highway to the Valley Highway.

Man Would Have Fortune If He Could Collect Note SAN JOSE, Calif. (Special Correspondence) Possession of the largest face-value promissory note in the world is claimed by M. F. Rossi, local antiquarian. Mr. Rossi has a parchment document whose faded ink conveys the date, 1480, and a promise to pay 200 gold florins. The note bears 6 per cent interest. According to Rossi's calculation, he could collect \$41,172,500,000 on the note if the unfortunate Florentine who signed it was financially sound today. The florin is valued at \$200 in American currency.

## Flowers, Vegetables, "Shine" at Annual School Garden Exhibit

(Continued from Page 1)

non-competitive exhibit of some 60 varieties of cultivated and wild flowers and 40 or 50 varieties of vegetables. Upward of 100 children are annually engaged in this gardening work under the supervision of Miss Annie L. Burke, one of the pioneers in Massachusetts school gardening.

The exhibit is arranged jointly by the children and M. J. O'Brien, assistant to Miss Burke.

Norfolk House, the community center, has two exhibits, one for the headquarters settlement and another for the Bartlett Street branch. One hundred children work in the two garden plots and in the miscellaneous showing of lovely flowers and fine vegetables there is an unusual record of competence in summer gardening.

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## ATTRACTIVE SCHOOL BUILDING ADDED TO NEWTON'S SYSTEM

Tudor Architecture Breaks Conventional Plainness and  
Makes Homelike Structure—New England Build-  
ing Operations Show Large Increase

Newton, always a city of homes, is making its new schools more homelike and artistic. The newest addition to the city's school facilities is under construction on Dolphin Road, in the Chestnut Hill section. The building, which will house the intermediate grades, is done in the Tudor style of architecture, affording a pleasant contrast to the conventional schoolhouse of an older period where there is a marked similarity of plain, unadorned wall surface. The plans by James H. Ritchie & Associates, architects, at 100 Arlington Street, provide for the use of red brick with stone trim, granite steps and buttresses.

The plan of the structure is oblong, with assembly hall and kindergarten wings, all fireproof throughout. The building will have Vermont slate roof. On the ground floor is located the assembly hall with a seating capacity of 300. On this floor also is a boys' playground, girls' playroom, boiler room, storage rooms, switchboard room and coal storage.

The kindergarten with separate entrances and loggia, alcove, and storerooms is on the first floor. The kindergarten is also provided with folding doors with blackboards on each side so that, when desirable, the room may be divided into three smaller rooms. Adjacent to the main entrance vestibule is the principal's office with waiting room. The rest of this floor, including the space over assembly hall, in that wing, contains classrooms, book and other storage rooms. Between two of the classrooms a folding door partition is provided so that, when desirable, the partition may be folded back against the walls and the two rooms used as one large room.

On the second floor are classrooms, between two of which is another folding door partition, teachers' and other rooms. The building has built-in wardrobes opening into classrooms. The school will be known as the John Ward School, according to Cecil C. Chadwick, public buildings commissioner, who is superintending the construction.

Construction in New England during the week ended Aug. 23, amounted to \$13,445,000, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year as well as a gain of more than \$3,000,000 above the average weekly figures of recent months, the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York reports.

Following is a comparison of building contract valuations for the week ended Aug. 23, during some of the last 27 years:

John T. Burne & Sons, Inc., report the following sales: Isidore Buxbaum

## Sargent's Preliminary Studies for Murals Shown at Museum

Extensive Collection Indicates Great Painter's Meticulous Preparation and His Strong Faculty for Self-Criticism

Through the labor of Thomas Fox, an intimate friend for many years of the painter, and the generosity of John Singer Sargent's sisters, Miss Emily Sargent and Mrs. Francis Ormond, an exhibit of Sargent's preliminary studies in preparation for his decorative work has been placed on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Practically all of Sargent's decorative work is seen in the museum and the Boston Public Library; and in addition he painted, in 1922, two memorial panels for the staircase wall in Widener Library, Harvard University.

The completeness of the present showing of studies at the museum may be judged from the fact that of 50 individual subjects there are one or more charcoal studies of all but comparatively few, not to mention various cartoons in line and color, pencil sketches, two reliefs and models of both figures and ornament. A large proportion of the studies is work in preparation for the final paintings and reliefs.

Intensely Self-Critical  
It is easy to believe, after looking at the studies and the revision, the modification and change of the artist's idea which they indicate that Sargent was, as has been said, intensely self-critical, and that long after he had "arrived" he could mean it earnestly when he stood before a half finished work and exclaimed, "Oh, but I must learn to draw." Sargent did not confine himself exclusively to painting on flat surfaces, but occasionally employed high reliefs as an integral part of the design. In many instances a wide range of composition appears among the studies before the final one is determined upon and, even after this, changes in pose and detail are frequently seen. Some of the sketches may appear at first sight to be mere trivial studies or memoranda, but such notes are definitely needed in the process of working out a complete composition, and while the final result of a work of art commands the more general interest, no serious student of Sargent is properly equipped until he has carefully examined the means and stages whereby this result was accomplished.

The studies are illustrative of a characteristic often cited concerning Sargent, namely, that he was a self-contained unit; he preferred to do, and with few exceptions did, everything himself, not only the final work, but all the preliminaries. There was practically no squaring off and laying in by assistants, rarely any enlarging or painting up full size from a small model of the sculptural work. Sargent's appointed assistants frequently stood idle while the artist himself did some compar-

atively unimportant preliminary which could have been done equally well by a hireling.

Use of Scale Models  
This exhibition of memoranda, notes and changes also lend to the record of Sargent's work, particularly for art students, a human element and indication of his theories concerning method which he often admitted contained errors and could be improved. On each return to Boston after his panels were installed at the Public Library, he invariably made minor changes. This habit of thoroughness led him to welcome the use of scale models; it was Mr. MacKim, the architect, who first provided him with the one now shown in this exhibition. Similarly, Sargent had models made of the rotunda and staircase of the museum on which he tried all his experiments; and in the end he came to regard such scale models not merely as a convenience but as a necessity.

Although it is sometimes said that Sargent did not rise to his greatest height in decorative work, but rather in portraiture, nevertheless it was an essential and important phase of his career and the opportunity afforded by an exhibition of his preliminary work, until now somewhat in the background, reveals the man in a new and interesting light. Using the meaning it is of first importance to know that Sargent considered it a field of greatest interest for a properly equipped painter, not only from the intellectual side, but also as offering the widest scope in what is commonly known as "technique," defined in this connection as methods of accomplishment.

OPEN HOUSE AT PLAYGROUND  
Chelsea playgrounds held open house at Carter Park last evening and entertained the 5000 or more persons with drills, folk dances, contests and games. The program was conducted by James H. Crowley, director of playgrounds, and Miss Helen Meehan, assistant director. The 1000 children participating opened the program with a march. The flag was hoisted to the top of the flagpole by John J. Whalen, Mayor of Chelsea, after which "America" was sung and the salute to the flag was given.

W. F. NOYES JOINS ART STAFF  
Wilbur F. Noyes, whose recent portrait in oils of Governor Fuller has received much favorable comment, has been engaged to teach next year at the Vesper George School of Art, which opens for the season next month in his new building at 44 St. Botolph Street. In future Mr. George will devote his whole time to the school, having resigned from the faculty of the Massachusetts School of Art.

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## LIBRARY LOAN ORDER PLACED BEFORE COUNCIL

Mayor Transmits Request  
for \$250,000 to Safe-  
guard Treasures

The Boston City Council has before it for approval a loan order from Mayor Nichols providing for the issue of bonds for \$250,000 to be devoted to safeguarding the most valuable of the books, documents, and manuscripts in the Boston Public Library.

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## LIBRARY LOAN ORDER PLACED BEFORE COUNCIL

Mayor Transmits Request  
for \$250,000 to Safe-  
guard Treasures

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## CLUB CONTINUES BIRD SAFEGUARD

Martha's Vineyard Organi-  
zation Will Protect  
Heath Hen

The Federation of New England Bird Clubs, Inc., having been compelled to give up the services of Edward F. McLeod as special warden protecting the heath hen on Martha's Vineyard, the Martha's Vineyard Rod and Gun Club has retained Mr. McLeod to continue a work which residents of the Vineyard and nature lovers generally over the country feel is absolutely essential. The Vineyard has been shown as the only remaining locality where the heath hen, or American pinnated grouse, once extremely common in many sections of the country, survives.

When Mr. McLeod went to the island to work in conjunction with the superintendent of the heath hen reservation, his work was confined to studying the heath hen and to protecting the few specimens from predatory birds and small animals. This work immediately caught the sympathetic attention of nature lovers over the country who recognized that the bird, once so common in many places, especially in colonial times, was likely to become extinct. After about 20 months, however, it was necessary for the federation to reluctantly to discontinue the work.

However, interest on Martha's Vineyard has become so well established that the Rod and Gun Club has formed a special committee to continue the conservation work until such time as the bird should increase to numbers which would be considered safe under the protection of the regular state game laws. State protection is now offered the birds, together with legislation prohibiting the capture or killing of the birds at any season of the year, and under this protection the birds increased to a flock of fair size.

Arthur L. Clark of Boston is chairman of the Heath Hen Committee and Clyde E. McNeill of Oak Bluffs is secretary. It has been decided to have Mr. McLeod continue now as resident warden so that the work he so well understands may continue. As the committee's financial resources for such work are limited, it is essential that some further contributions be obtained in order that

these few examples of a bird found nowhere else may be saved. Contributions sent to the committee through S. C. Luce of the Martha's Vineyard National Bank are being acknowledged by a receipt in the form of artistic pictures of the Vineyard heath hen in the beautiful surroundings of its native habitat.

Sh,—Be Quiet;  
Boston's Noise  
Being Measured

Dr. Laird Says Mistakes Can-  
not Be Blamed on Dis-  
cordant Sounds

That which so often comes in what should be the still of night was measured in Boston last evening. The measuring took place at the corner of Tremont and Stuart Streets and Tremont and Boylston Streets at about 9:30. That which was measured could not be seen, only heard. It was noise. Comparative figures show that New York has about the same as Boston, but that Chicago has quite a bit more in variety and quality.

The work was so unheard of that the nocturnal investigators were forbidden to use the usual tools, although they are going to make another attempt some time today. They are also going to carry their work out to the North Station at Causeway Street this afternoon.

Dr. Donald A. Laird of Colgate University, and Wallace Waterfall of Chicago are measuring the intensity of sound in the busy places of Boston through the aid of an instrument called an audiometer. From the data obtained, they will determine the range of intensity of sounds to which people are subjected, and from that they plan to make laboratory experiments to learn if possible the effect of sound on a person's working efficiency. They have been ready, according to Dr. Laird, that sound does not influence the number of mistakes that one makes in typewriting or in doing any task.

This trip is being made to determine simply the intensity of sounds, but Dr. Laird plans to return to Boston on Sept. 26 with a dictaphone, and take a sample of our characteristic sounds.

The audiometer is an instrument developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories for their own experiments. In their work here, the men have been comparing sounds on the streets and in buses and taxis with sounds of known intensities produced by the audiometer. When the intensities have been equated between the audiometer and the source being tested, the intensity of the new sound is known.

COHASSET CARILLON  
CONCERT TOMORROW

Mr. Lefevre to Play Sunday  
and Next Tuesday

Kamel Lefevre, the carillonneur from Malines, Belgium, will give recitals at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock and next Tuesday evening, from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock. The programs are as follows:

Tomorrow  
1. Chanson triste.....Tchaikovsky  
2. Mon bonheur le volait.....Lerliche  
3. Maitre de la cour.....Couperin  
4. Gigue.....  
5. Fugue.....  
6. Valse pour le belair (story for  
7. Christiana.....  
8. God rest you merry, gentlemen  
9. Christmas, awake  
10. Prelude.....Jef Denyn

Next Tuesday  
1. Old Melody (with variations)  
2. Chaconne.....Durand  
3. In an old-fashioned town.....Soule  
4. My gentle harp.....Londonderry Air  
5. Polka.....Kraus  
6. Bergerette from the Eighteenth  
7. Century  
8. Non, je n'ai plus au bois  
9. Que ne suis-je en la fougerie  
10. From Simon and David  
11. Ballade (Genevieve van Brabant)  
12. Ave Maria

FAIL TO AGREE  
ON SHOE ARBITER

Haverhill Interests Extend  
Time for Action

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 27 (Special).—After a long conference lasting until midnight, John D. Nolan, general president of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, and Fred L. Cooper, manager of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association, failed to agree on the neutral arbitrator to succeed Edwin Newdick on the Shoe Board of Arbitration.

It was decided to extend the time for choosing an arbitrator until Sept. 15. It was announced that as long as the citizens' committee had not been appealed to to make the selection this method of procedure was permissible.

The district council last night added the name of Frank P. Miller, manager of a local theater, to its list of candidates, making four in all. The candidates, in addition to Mr. Miller, are Warren O. Hunkins, John Kelso and David Hilliard. The manufacturers' candidate is Frank C. Richardson.

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# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## Buttons of Early Days and Several Nations

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence  
BUTTON seeking is one lesser aspect of the antique game that pays. Collecting always is in a way its own sufficient reward. Usually that is enough, but buttons really are useful. There appears to be no more reason why art and antiquity should not be combined in the buttons that adorn a woman's gown and cloak, than that those attributes should determine the choice of furniture, china or tapestries.

Our maternal ancestors had button strings for utilitarian reasons. Our mothers and grandmothers usually had "button boxes." The antique hunter today can, if she will, accumulate a real exhibit of interesting and beautiful buttons—artistic, sometimes rare and valuable—but in addition, they will still be buttons, serving consecutive users repeatedly as decorations and fasteners.

There are periods in them, as in furniture, and an endless variety still to be had. Some noted and costly collections are on record, but there need be no great outlay of money in the gradual mining of charming sets which will give the same pleasure of achievement as other old and curious things, and yet serve a distinct purpose.

Range From Gold to Dried Potatoes  
With five or six centuries of history, and so many made in Europe to endure, the searcher today can find numbers of them. They are of almost every substantial material—gold, silver, wood, tortoise shell, amber, ivory, bone, horn, brass, copper, pewter, glass, china, nuts, shell, seaweed, and even dried potatoes. Piers Plouffe, as far back as 1377, mentions a knife with "button overgilt" (over-gilt), although that far back they were purely ornamental. It was only in the fifteenth century that they commenced to be useful as well as decorative. In China, buttons of varying materials came to be worn on the hat as signs of rank.

In one small collection, gathered chiefly in France, there are examples from many of its provinces, a number from Germany and Italy, as well as some that are difficult to identify. Taking this little accumulation as an instance, it is easy to show the charm of this chase and to prove it worth while. Utility isn't necessarily a good sole reason for such an adventure but it does not detract from the fun. When extremely attractive, modern buttons often are costly, for they run in fashion and their life is short.

The antique hunter is picked with care from a modest collection, can go far to tone up an otherwise mediocre costume. They can appear and disappear. Five or six of a set may be the distinguishing points on a hat, coat or vesting. Two members of the same button family may be shoe buckles for evening wear next year. They may decorate hats or, between times, decorate the mantelpiece.

Silver Seen in Many Styles  
At the various street fairs in France silver buttons seem to be the most common. They are often sold by weight with utter disregard for artistic value or usefulness. Recently nine conical ones of silver were added to the collection mentioned; at about four cents each. They measured an inch at the base and a half at the top.

At the same fair the seeker was further enriched by a set made of carved silver. There were five of them measuring about 1 1/2 inches across. Evidently they were intended for some special costume for they were displayed in a case made to fit them. They were sold with alacrity by a small dealer as they were English and lacked the "control mark" required by the French Government on all silver sold in France.

Extremely effective although elaborate in design are two big specimens in filigree silver, found in Brittany. They were used to adorn the rapidly disappearing "costume du pays." There is also a pin made of a matching button to secure the white "coiffe."

Under Louis XV there appeared a strong Oriental influence in France. It showed itself in lacquered wood furniture, in lacquered boxes, in heavily embroidered robes. Doubtless produced in this epoch were six large copper buttons two inches across. They were formerly lacquered black but that has worn off at the edges, giving a glimpse of copper polished by many button-holes. There stand out on them in relief Japanese ladies in colored stucco. The old lady in the shop guaranteed them as "de l'époque" but she parted with them for 20 francs, at that time about \$1.50.

Miniatures Appear on a Chinese Set  
Many old designs in tortoise shell, set with gold, are noticed, but rarely one of a kind such as this little board boasts. They are about an inch in diameter and are plaid with a graceful stork in brass, mother of pearl and silver. These probably are not really antique, but old enough to be interesting.

Another little set of tortoise shell is mounted in the center with tiny miniatures. There are six big and six little ones, reminiscent of the time of Madame de Pompadour when a veritable furor for miniatures swept over France. Whether of this epoch or old copies it is difficult to find out.

During the collapse of the mark, in Germany, a dozen beautifully cut silver specimens were picked up. They resemble small wheels with rather sharply cut facets like cut steel. The old antiquary answered the inquiry as to age with one word, "Grossmutter." Whether of his grandmother's time or that of the collector's remains unknown. There also they were sold by weight.

enamel buttons as dating back to the seventeenth century. They are an inch and a half wide, the centers of blue and white enamel with traces



English Carved Silver Button



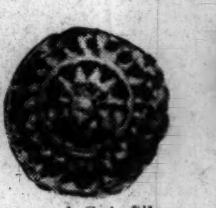
Pilgrimage Silver From Brittany



Conical in Form and Made of Silver



Metal Inlays on Tortoise Shell



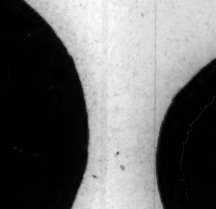
Button of Cut Silver From Germany



Miniature Mounted on Tortoise Shell



Copper Colored Stucco Figures in Relief



Blue and White Enamel on Copper



Antique Silver Buttons of Various Times and Regions



Antique Silver Buttons of Various Times and Regions

## Old Maps

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence

THE bookstalls along the Seine are gold mines of old maps. As the demand is increasing for colored ones, at a higher price than uncolored, there is growing up a new art, that of the map colorist, who paints the woods, towns, ships and sea, frontiers and cartouches. Old engraved maps are taken and exceedingly carefully studied. Then the paint, in ancient-looking tones, is applied as conscientiously as the workman puts dainty flowers on Meissen porcelain. It is an art, this map decoration.

An expert on map coloring is Antoine Albaré. Many years were passed by him in southern France, where his occupation was such as to leave him with much time on his hands. There he commenced painting. He moved to Paris, where he continued. In bookshops and along the Seine, he saw the old maps and came to have a great interest in them. He applied himself to the subject, went to the National Library, to the library of the Geographical Society, and to the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Maps were examined minutely and available books on the subject were studied. It was their coloration which attracted his closest attention, and he learned eventually how the paints were mixed.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Albaré explained some of the points about maps which have been colored. It must first be recalled that it was not until about the year 1560 that maps appeared which had been engraved on copper or tin. The Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Romans made their maps by hand, and the makers of the centuries intervening until about 1560. Only 20 world maps of the fourteenth century are known. Those of the fifteenth and early sixteenth century are also extremely rare. Engraving and printing in the later sixteenth century, together with the greater knowledge of the world gleaned through voyages of discovery, unleashed the cartography familiar to us today.

We must properly start with the seventeenth century in our examination of old maps, since it is the one of this period which can be found along the Seine. Those of earlier date are in museums or are held by antiquarians for high prices as a rule. Eighteenth century and nineteenth century copies are, of course, plentifully in evidence.

Gérard Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, and Jean Blaeu were the seventeenth century masters of this art. They drew the lines and put in the towns, rivers, mountains, woods, names, noble galleons, and impossible fish of the sea. Possibly, the ships and whales were left to the engraver. It is in any case most likely that the rich cartouches, intricate embroideries of arms and symbols, were the engravers' work. Many of the seventeenth century have a descriptive text printed on the backs.

The early map makers and printers never turned out painted maps. In the nineteenth century colors began to be printed. Those of the seventeenth century, painted actually in that period, are not often to be found.

To Sell from a Private House  
Period Furniture 1840  
Delicately carved rosewood sofa, five chairs including arm chairs, French lines; unretouched original finish; upholstered ready for covering.  
Photographs sent by request.  
MRS. S. BENEDICT PRICE  
717 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Phone 5-1915

of gold, and are most effective in color.  
Such an artistic collection makes the dictionary definition, "A knob or disc of bone or metal by which one part of a garment can be fastened to another," quite too prosaic as an expression of what these intimate bits of personal adornment mean to her who has assembled them.  
A. L. E.

## Next After The "Empire" In Austria

Vienna.  
Special Correspondence  
INCREASINGLY is Biedermeier furniture being purchased today in Austria, both by collectors and by persons who wish to add to their homes choice examples of this style, which came into existence at the close of the Napoleonic campaigns and lasted until about 1850. The present popularity of Biedermeier can probably be explained. Running the Austrian periods back from Biedermeier, we find it came immediately upon the heels of Empire, which followed Rocco, which had taken the place of Baroque, which had superseded Rococo, which came after Gothic, which had supplanted Roman. Empire was more simple, it also more classical, than Rocco, and Biedermeier was the least ornate of all—that form created in fact especially for the middle class.

The Conditions of the Time  
Following the Napoleonic wars there was a time of mental uplift: the burden of war danger had passed; people were in chastened mood; there was less money to spend; tastes were more wholesome. There was no need of the harsh classicism of Empire salons. Pockets were less full and the middle class epoch had come.

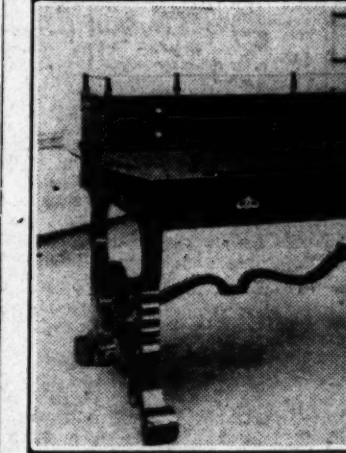
Writers declare these soft Biedermeier decades to be the sunshine ones in Austria and Germany. They were the days of flowered furniture, cloths, and bright window curtains; the time of lyrics and of Goethe; the period of curls about fair ladies' temples, of ribboned Florentine hats with broad, curved brims, and heavy silk dresses in shaded, sentimental colors of heliotrope, lavender and rose. The furniture might be in laughing yellow cherrywood, or made of pear, ash, maple, or mahogany.

Goethe's House an Example  
The word "home" and its cousin "homeliness" sum up the meaning of Biedermeier. Johann Wolfgang Goethe's house in Weimar, kept as he lived in it during the earliest phase of this, is said to preserve the best atmosphere of Biedermeier to be found in Germany. More and more at the moment this furniture is being taken from attics and is found at auction sales, or is being put in the show windows of the best antique shops and labelled Biedermeier.

Revolution, wars, expansion, growth of nobility, and increased importance of the court in the last half of the last century pushed this comfortable, simple, but middle class furniture into dark corners. It was no longer modern, not yet antique, merely passé; it was uncouth and

of home, cleanliness, light, color, simplicity, is being taught them through lectures and exhibitions as rapidly as possible. The wave of thought passing over the population is not dissimilar to that which swept across them after the Napoleonic campaigns. The fear of war is gone; the pride in the ultra-ornate is gone; the intense desire to make homes, and livable ones at that, is the uppermost thought. Hence the obvious revival of interest in Biedermeier furniture.

Elchrodt, a German poet, made first mention of Biedermeier, who was a figure in one of his poems. This fellow, Biedermeier, was honest enough and good-natured, but he



A Desk in the Biedermeier Style, Dating Just After the Widely Popular Empire. This Can Hardly Be Called an Antique Furniture, But is of Interest to Readers of This Page as Showing Originality, if Not Grace and Pleasing Lines, as Biedermeier Endeavored to Build Better Than His Predecessors.

was a little narrow-minded and self-satisfied. He became a word common to the tongue in the middle of the last century, but it assumed then a somewhat ironical interpretation. The age of the more fastidious was approaching and Biedermeier's designs had become something not quite fine enough. That is how this style of furniture came to take its way up to attics.

Dates With Early Victorian  
It will be recalled that Queen Victoria came to the throne in England in 1837 and brought with her an esteem for thrift, modesty and respectability, which permeated many walks of life. What was enjoyed and mainly sought in house furnishings of this epoch was "solid comfort." Much the same was this Biedermeier movement in furniture which occurred at a coincident time in Austria and Germany. In fact, curiously enough, it has been called by writers on the subject the "English style," since it is believed to be practically a continuation of the English pre-Empire type prevailing in Europe at the close of the eighteenth century. It has been even pointed out that the furniture made in Austria after 1800 strongly resembles that turned out in England by Heppelwhite and other men of his period, though the pieces shown could hardly suggest such an idea.

Biedermeier constituted a revolt against imperialism and a return to middle class associations, a departure from the stern symmetry of Empire for picturesque freedom. The lines of the furniture, decorations and designs on coverings and curtains, and even the forms of such useful ornaments as clocks, all showed the predominant idea to be

simplicity, with at the same time, fullness and freedom. Humble, home joys and utility were constituent features of this Biedermeier, or English, style.

## "Sewed by Eloise"

By MABEL G. GEHRING

THE letter said that the chest was surely a genuine antique; that it had been given to the writer's mother by a Lady Dars during the time she served her ladyship as maid. For this reason it had not been sold with the furniture, it having seemed "proper" to have it go to one who loved such things rather than out among strangers.

The recipient of the cramped lines read that part over again and with misgivings. She knew Jane's antiques. A thing did not have to be handsome or interesting or even use-

ful, if it was "antique," and so the "antique" must be given a home.

The same afternoon the chest arrived and was regarded with rueful looks. It was as had been expected, both shabby and uninteresting. The varnish, or whatever it was that had been smeared over its surface, was peeling off dismally. Its padded top was adorned with a glaring imitation of tapestry. It had but one redeeming feature, capacity. It would be convenient as a storage place the inside being lined with clean wall paper. But that top must be replaced with something soft and she could tell Jane that the colors had not harmonized with her hangings.

That evening she started operations. When the garish covering had been taken off she found under it, to her surprise, another one, of figured plush. How that recalled her grandmother's prim drawing-room! She began to be interested, wondering if further discoveries awaited her. The next layer justified that thought, for it was unmistakably Victorian. The stuff under that was so worn as to be indistinguishable, but the next again was a length of what must at one time have been a lovely damask, so dainty and old world was the design of it. With a delightful sense of adventure, she began to remove it, using the utmost care, for she felt sure that this was a valuable find. The chest, of course, would now have to be refinished, for after such romantic disclosures who could tell what might still be in store.

Doubts Vanish; High Hopes Appear  
Although that pleasant hope was later realized, yet it was not the chest itself, nor even that fascinating fragment of silk, so reminiscent of other days, which provided the greatest thrill. That was supplied when the sixth and last stratum was uncovered, for it was found to be none other than genuine needle point. Much soiled, it was otherwise in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

It seemed like French workman-made, and this surmise was proved to be correct by the quaint inscription which could be read after the piece had been restored to its original freshness. These words, in the French language, were embroidered into a light colored corner of the background: "Sewed by Eloise and presented with affectionate salutations to dear J—." The date, 1753, followed.

Who was "J—" and why, after such an elaborate address, had the name of the honored person been withheld? It was a mystery that such an exquisite work of art should ever have been hidden from view. Perhaps in the olden days when dry cleaning was unknown, people had no other way to refurbish.

The new owner lost no time in sending the chest away to be renovated, and, after what had already happened, was not surprised at the loveliness of the finished article. Rid of its coatings of paint and varnish it stood revealed as made of rare old English oak. The satiny wood, combined with the delicate colors of Eloise's sewed picture, made a thing of beauty which was not only a joy to the collector, but an object of interest to all.  
M. G. G.

## A Reason for Buying Now

INTEREST in the collection of antiques has been steadily and rapidly increasing for at least a dozen years. This has been so marked that prices have risen several fold during that period. Each year has seen values move upward in a clearly noticeable degree. This has become so much a matter of course that many who have been watching the subject may have thought that there would be no pause or slackening in this seemingly continuous climb.

If such should be the case, the action of the antiques market would be an almost sole exception of the records of trends. We have not yet seen any definite reaction, or lowering of the scale, but during the past few months it has been evident that prices have been and are now continuing on an approximate level, and not increasing month by month as they have done, on the whole, for several years.

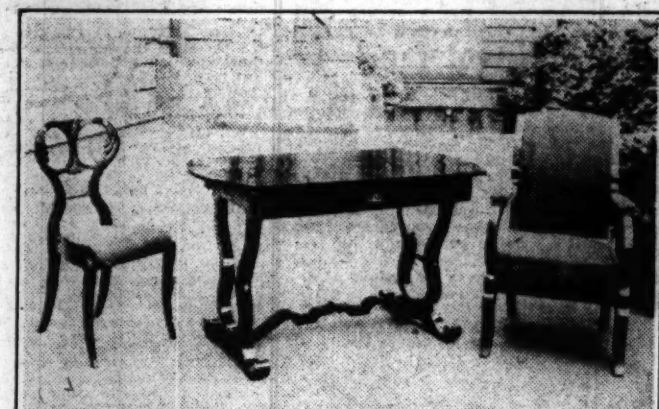
To speak quite frankly, as we always intend to do on the page, the antiques trade for the past summer has been dull, generally speaking. Many dealers were heavily stocked in the early weeks, and now find themselves with too many goods and without the expected profits. The results in the buyers' opportunity, when those who are intelligent judges of the merits and values of the things they seek may purchase at figures possibly considerably lower than those of a year hence.

This statement should not lead readers to expect to buy at absurdly low rates, for there are comparatively few dealers in this line who will be forced to sell at bottom prices. The antiques trade seems to be a particularly sound line. In reports of business failures dealers in antiques have never appeared, so far as the writer's observation goes. Their investment may be temporarily frozen, but it does not suffer from depreciation through age, as occurs with almost any other line of merchandise.

Briefly, our thought is that right now there seems to be a temporary level in the general long-pull rise in prices. Whether the present valuation will remain or not cannot be forecast with certainty. We do believe that this is the time when it is safe for the buyer to act, using his best judgment in acquiring as heavily as he is able, though always with caution and discretion, and only those things which are genuinely old and good of their type. Such investments, we believe, will be proved wise before many months have passed.

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Three Examples of a Furniture Style Which Originated in Austria Shortly Before 1800. In These We See Early Evidence of the Application of Machine and Factory Methods in Contrast to the More Refined Hand Work Before and Just After 1800.

define the outlines of countries. Outstanding characteristics—towns, woods and such like—were given contrasting colors, towns being red and woods green for example. In the eighteenth century, it is most often simply the frontiers of the countries which are so marked. This desire for clearer definition of boundaries led obviously to the next step, frontiers printed in colors.

In the seventeenth century it is estimated that 2000 to 5000 impressions may have been printed from one plate, which was corrected or altered as fresh information came to the mapmakers. Of these, it may be that one in every 50 was afterward painted. Not always, according to M. Albaré, was this well done. Either the workmanship itself was amateurish, implying that it was done by a child perhaps, or through the ignorance of the artist mistakes were made in the choice of colors. For instance, colors are suggested in engraving by lines slanting in different directions. Vertical lines mean red, horizontal blue, no lines imply silver, dots suggest gold, and so on. One has to be extremely careful in coloring the cartouches which embellish the corners of most old maps lest he err in the colors employed. Then again, figures often are introduced, and unless one has studied the costumes of that time and the country, it is easy to go wrong.

Maps painted by M. Albaré closely imitate those of the seventeenth century artists.

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PINK LUSTRE CHINA

And calls to your attention a very unusual variety of the

CHOICEST HOOKED RUGS

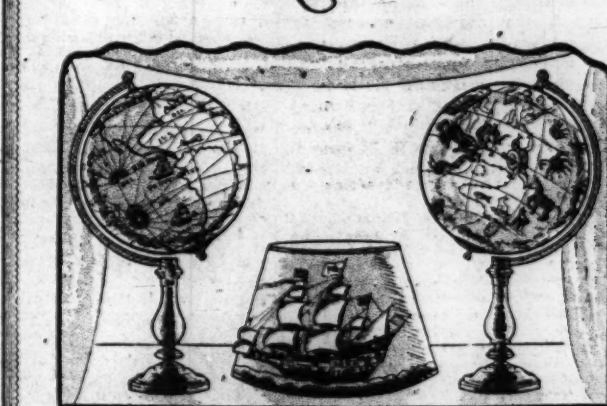
These are items shown in an Early American Home, completely furnished with Mahogany, Maple, Early Pine, Silhouettes, prints, pewter, fireplace accessories, bottles, chintzes, trays, and many other interesting and unusual things belonging to Colonial and Revolutionary days

Everything Guaranteed as Represented

SHOP CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

GRACE S. WHITTEMORE Tel. 131-W Ipswich

## Au Quatrième



A Shipment of  
Lamp Shades  
From Paris  
Including a Group That Received Highest  
Honors in a Recent Paris Exposition  
of Interior Decoration

These are of specially prepared paper, closely resembling old parchment, so finely are they mottled and pored.

The decorations of fully rigged ships are interestingly applied on grounds in *tonn* degrees, the boats themselves with their floating standards are hand painted and the wind-filled sails are separately applied sheets of sail-colored paper . . . the effect is vivid and full of motion.

4-inch candle shades . . . two ship shades in 10, 12 and 14 inch sizes . . . single ship shades in 10, 12, 14 and 20 inch sizes.

## A Terrestrial and A Celestial Globe

By some mysterious method the hand printed and hand colored maps of some old Navigator and Astrologer have been transferred to glass globes that are lighted, and set upon poles supported by standards of wood.

The Terrestrial Globe glows softly with the pale blue-green of far uncharted seas . . . the warm amber of known continents and the brilliant cerise of scattered islands . . . bright-green Tritons, gold sun, golden-haired mermaids and strange shark-like creatures mark the dangers of the deep.

The Celestial Globe spreads upon the azure of heaven all the bright figures of the Zodiac . . . Orion, Sagittarius, Virgo, Leo, Cancer, Libra, Scorpius, Capricornus, Pisces, Gemini—amber gold, cerise, jade, yellow, the effulgence is exquisite and beyond words fascinating!

Fourth floor, old building

John Wanamaker

NEW YORK







**HARRY I. HUNT**  
Publishers' Agent  
197 Falmouth St., South Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.



PRICE TREND  
REACTIONARY  
AT WEEK-END

After Early Display of  
Strength Stocks Sell  
Off Sharply

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Stock prices turned reactionary today after an opening period of strength in which several of the pivotal industrial and financial stocks, including General Motors, General Electric and U. S. Steel common attained record high prices.

A renewed selling attack against the oil shares in the last hour, which sent the Pan-American stocks to their lowest levels since 1924, started the selling movement.

Buying of General Motors old and new issues was stimulated for a time by the publication of a newspaper interview with John J. Raskob, chairman of the finance committee, who predicted the continuation of good business and a turn for the better in the motor industry. The old stock sold above 250, and the new at high 1925 before realizing sales cut down their gains.

In the railroad list, a break of 9 points in Delaware & Hudson was the chief development. Publication of relatively poor July earnings statements by the Atchafalaya, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads had a depressing effect on speculation in the railroad group.

Outside of the oil shares, selling pressure in the industrial group was most effective against some of the high-priced specialties, Baldwin Locomotive and Houston being the first to yield. Pierce-Arrow common sank to a new low. The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

In the foreign exchange market, demand sterling and French francs ruled practically unchanged around \$4.85-4.86 and 205-206 respectively, but some of the other European rates were slightly easier.

Week-end profit-taking, particularly in convertible bonds, marked the dull bond market today. Recession fears of a small fractional nature, and continued a hand-to-hand of interest centered over the list. A few railway and industrial mortgages scored small gains over yesterday's closing figures, including Western Union, American Telephone & Telegraph, United States Steel and United States Rubber.

Realizing sales were heaviest in recently strong issues such as Erie, D. & O. and International Paper. Sales of Missouri Pacific 4s and Dodge Brothers 5s also eased.

The recent tendency to limit commitments in the foreign division was again in evidence. Trading here was in small volume, and price changes were of little moment. One or two French securities showed recuperative powers but most of the group held steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call loans—renewal rate 3 1/2%  
Commercial paper 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
Customers' loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
Collateral loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
Time loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
Sixty-day loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
Three-month loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
Six-month loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%  
One-year loans 4 1/4% to 4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures  
Boston New York  
Aug. 26 to Aug. 27, 1927  
Balances \$2,000,000,000  
Aug. 26 to Aug. 27, 1927  
Balances \$2,000,000,000  
Aug. 26 to Aug. 27, 1927  
Balances \$2,000,000,000

Acceptance Market  
20 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
30 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
60 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
90 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
120 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
180 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
240 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%  
360 days 3 1/2% to 3 3/4%

Leading Federal Reserve Banks  
The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:  
Atlanta 3 1/2%  
Boston 3 1/2%  
Chicago 3 1/2%  
Cleveland 3 1/2%  
Dallas 3 1/2%  
Denver 3 1/2%  
Detroit 3 1/2%  
Houston 3 1/2%  
Kansas City 3 1/2%  
Los Angeles 3 1/2%  
Memphis 3 1/2%  
Minneapolis 3 1/2%  
New York 3 1/2%  
Philadelphia 3 1/2%  
Portland 3 1/2%  
San Francisco 3 1/2%  
St. Louis 3 1/2%  
St. Paul 3 1/2%  
Tulsa 3 1/2%  
Wash. D. C. 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates  
Current rates of foreign exchange compared with the last previous figures as follows:  
Sterling 1/2%  
France 1/2%  
Germany 1/2%  
Italy 1/2%  
Japan 1/2%  
Russia 1/2%  
Sweden 1/2%  
Switzerland 1/2%  
Belgium 1/2%  
Netherlands 1/2%  
Denmark 1/2%  
Norway 1/2%  
Finland 1/2%  
Greece 1/2%  
Portugal 1/2%  
Spain 1/2%  
Greece 1/2%  
Portugal 1/2%  
Spain 1/2%

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT  
The weekly statement of condition of the New York Clearing House banks follows:  
Actual Condition  
Aug. 27, 1927  
Assets \$1,000,000,000  
Liabilities \$1,000,000,000  
Surplus \$1,000,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
200 Am. Int'l.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

CHICAGO

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

8%  
and  
safety  
Applications for  
loan or second  
mortgage  
We do not employ  
middlemen  
and we do not  
charge a  
commission  
Member "American Savings, Building and Loan Institute"  
March 31, 1927, \$2,746,609.20  
March 31, 1927, \$500,130.44  
March 31, 1927, \$750,097.74  
March 31, 1927, \$1,208,168.28  
June 30, 1927, \$1,675,903.80  
Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.00  
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5% DEPARTMENT 5%  
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ESTATES CORPORATION  
400 S. BROADWAY  
Los Angeles, Cal.

LIBERTY BONDS

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
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100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Bond	High	Low	Open	Close
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100 Am. S. & W.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Shall the State Approve Gambling?

THE coming election for Governor of the State of Kentucky is of unusual interest, not only to the people of that State, but to those Americans in general who disapprove of any recognition by governments of what are in effect gambling devices operated under official supervision. The chief issue involved in the contest appears to be over the proposal to abolish the existing system of betting on horse races, under which a percentage of the money wagered goes into the public revenues. In the recent party primaries former Senator and Governor Beckham represented the Democratic elements opposed to a continuance of present conditions, and his victory over his opponent by more than 30,000 majority showed that the opposition to governmental recognition of betting is state-wide.

The Republican voters are also divided upon the issue forced to the front by Mr. Beckham's candidacy, and a very strong sentiment prevails among them in favor of repealing the betting law. How far the votes of these Republicans will neutralize the expected defection of some of the Democratic electors remains to be seen in November. Party lines are usually closely adhered to in Kentucky, but when a moral issue is involved, as was the case when the Legislature of that State ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, partisan affiliations are ignored.

The contest over the public condonation of betting is in some respects similar to that over prohibition of intoxicating liquors. The advocates of repeal are not so much concerned with the vice of gambling, as they are with its recognition and regulation by the State. In the case of liquor prohibition it was not the drinking of alcoholic beverages that was the center of attack, but the legalized traffic in them, from which the Government derived revenue. The opponents of state approval of betting are not so sanguine as to hope that they can prevent those inclined to wagering on horse races finding a way to risk their money, but they do insist that the State should not be a partner in what experience has shown to be a demoralizing vice.

### The Duty of Massachusetts Dries

THE hunger—or should we say the thirst?—of the wets for repeated expressions of opinion from the electorate on prohibition in Massachusetts is not easy to assuage. About every two years the voters of this State have been asked to speak in some fashion on this subject. As a rule, the question has been put in a way that was rather meaningless, with the result that dry sentiment was seldom actively brought into play. But as another referendum is threatened for next year, it may be well to note the history of those that have gone before.

In 1920, a bill passed over Governor Coolidge's veto, for the regulation of the manufacture of beer, cider, and light wines, was presented to the Massachusetts voters with a result of 442,215 wet votes as against 432,951 dry. In 1922 a complete prohibition enforcement code was presented for popular consideration with the result that 323,964 dry votes were cast, and 427,840 wet votes, being an adverse majority of 103,876. In this election no effort was made by the dry organization to get out the vote, as the question did not seem to affect the fundamental prohibition law.

In 1924 the so-called baby Volstead Law, providing for efficient enforcement by state authorities of the Volstead Act, was presented and on this occasion the dries cast 454,656 votes against 446,473 votes. The adverse majority of 103,000 was overthrown, and a dry majority of some 8000 substituted for it.

The measure which a group of gentlemen from Melrose now ask should be put on the 1928 state ballot is declared by its authors as being "designed to ascertain the will of the people of Massachusetts with reference to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

It takes the form of the following question: Shall the senators from this Commonwealth and the representatives in Congress from this district be requested to support a constitutional amendment to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the prohibition amendment?

Upon so definite and specific a declaration of policy it is not likely that the electorate of the old Bay State will speak in any uncertain terms. The prohibition forces will undoubtedly take immediate steps to bring out their fullest voting strength, and the notable increase in prohibition sentiment manifested by the contrast between the vote of 1922 and that of 1924 will, we have no doubt, be still more strikingly exemplified by the results next year if this proposition indeed shall find place upon the official ballot.

The Act further provides that the returns of the election shall be officially transmitted to senators and representatives in Congress to serve not as an instruction but as an indication of public sentiment in the State.

### Efficient Economy

THE Institute of Public Affairs in closing its first annual session a few days ago at Charlottesville, Va., concluded its debut on the forum of public discussion with a record distinctly creditable to its founders. The manifest success of its inception marks in a measure a sharpening and broadening of popular interest in government—an interest altogether welcome at a time when the claims of dictatorship over democracy are being pressed in many countries.

In retrospect, it is apparent that the divers issues of state and local taxation, which have only recently shown signs of hesitancy in their upward flight through mounting expenditures and increasing indebtedness, comprised a dominant part of the proceedings. And herein the institute not only recognized the primacy of this problem throughout the United States, but it effectively invited public attention to the critical need of improved state and municipal financing.

The extensive debate of the question of state finances which engrossed the Charlottesville

Institute amply supports the view that state administration in the United States faces no more compelling an issue than that of maintaining its public service at a lower cost to the people. In face of the skyward trend of bonded indebtedness, extravagant spending and mounting taxes, it is therefore an auspicious development that government officials generally are pausing to appraise the effects of this record.

With the announcement this week that its 1927 tax rate is to be cut \$1.80 over that of a year ago through decreased expenses and increased revenue, the city of Boston contributes a favorable page to its tax record, which since 1899 has moved upward almost uninterruptedly. It has been frequently observed that the growing prosperity of the United States should be grasped as an opportunity to lower the tax burden, rather than as an easy avenue to governmental excesses, and it is an opportune sign of the times that retrenchment has accompanied a larger revenue in Boston during the past year.

Speaking at Charlottesville out of a long experience as a tax official in New York State, Mark Graves, contended that wiser spending, rather than less spending, offers the most feasible channel toward state economy. The full possibilities of Mr. Graves' proposition can perhaps be best appreciated when the recent report of the National Education Association is considered in parallel. Education is the most costly item on the states' budgets, and it is the conviction of the N. E. A. that fully \$300,000,000 are being expended yearly for school buildings only 60 per cent efficient, and that much of this money is being raised by unequal taxation. Naturally, the conditions and the requirements in the different states vary, but it is apparent that there are untapped opportunities for a more prudent use of the taxpayer's dollar.

### Confidence and Gardens

THE faith and confidence of the Ohio woman, who opened her private estate of 210 acres to the public for picnic purposes, and said that she believed that the privilege would be rightly used, have been justified. The public again has measured up to expectations and obligations. The caretaker of this beautiful estate brings the encouraging reports that about fifty automobiles loaded with pleasure seekers visit the estate each week, yet no damage has been done to the shrubbery or flowers and all refuse has been carefully put in barrels supplied for the purpose.

To be sure there is quite a difference between opening private estates to the public and the regular public parks but the splendid results from this experiment in Ohio complement the reports of an increasing appreciation everywhere for the beauties of nature. Caretakers of the Kew Gardens in London; the Tiergarten in Berlin; the Tuilleries in Paris; Franklin Park in Boston; or the wilder Yellowstone of western United States, all report not only a finer appreciation by those who come to visit these famous places but that the number of interested visitors is constantly increasing.

One of the reasons advanced for the growing regard for such beauty spots is the ever-increasing number of school gardens where thousands of children are taught to cultivate, plant and care for their own flowers which gives them a new conception of the value of such things.

The fine respect shown by "guests" at the Ohio estate not only assures the continuation of the privilege there but it may encourage other owners to replace "keep out" signs with a cordial invitation to visit private grounds that they have made attractive and want appreciative people to share and enjoy with them.

### Compulsory Health Insurance

THE International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, in its tenth general conference held recently at Geneva, adopted two draft conventions looking to the introduction of compulsory health insurance in all the countries furnishing membership to the organization, not now having this form of social insurance. The text of the conventions covers ten articles, with several subdivisions setting forth the necessity for such insurance, and also stating the regulations under which it shall be provided. This will recall the somewhat persistent effort of the American Association for Labor Legislation a few years ago to introduce this type of insurance into several American states.

Suitable provisions for workers of all grades for the care and treatment thought necessary in cases of physical disability, as well as for a monetary compensation for loss of time, make strong appeal to humanitarians. But to make such insurance compulsory constitutes a type of paternalism which in a democracy is highly objectionable to many. It also has a tendency to destroy in the worker that independence and ability to care for himself and his dependents which are essential for promotion of strength of character and self-reliance. The knowledge that one is to be cared for by a fund provided for the purpose may tend to make him improvident and careless; but the knowledge that one has to make his own way is pretty sure both to instill caution and to inspire thrift.

The convention as proposed by the International Labor Organization differs somewhat from the form of compulsory health insurance usually incorporated in the social insurance measures offered in the United States. As formerly proposed, they provided for a fund to be made up of contributions by the Government, the worker, and the employer. Now the proposal is that only the employer and worker participate in supplying the fund.

To assume the right to take a portion of a worker's wages for this purpose denies his right to determine what shall be done with the product of his labor, and is bound to stir much opposition. Moreover, compulsory health insurance is predicated upon a medical basis. As usually proposed, it provides that only upon medical examination and determination shall one receive benefit from the fund to which he has been forced to subscribe. The so-called sick benefits include medical treatment and hospital care which some might not care to receive.

The proposition is fraught with many inconsistencies quite out of accord with the present sense of freedom which by right is exercised in selecting the healing method one will utilize, as well as in choice of the way in which he shall

spend his earnings. Less violation of personal liberty obtains in the methods adopted by several states, notably Massachusetts, which provide for voluntary health insurance from funds contributed by employer and worker, and administered by the government of the State. All the benefits of insurance are realized in this method, while the objections arising from the compulsory features are wholly obviated.

### Logic Is Logic

THE attention of those who are striving worthily to abolish all legal distinctions between the sexes so far as rights and privileges are concerned, should be directed to the case of the amiable alien who seeks admission to the United States by the route matrimonial. The quota of immigrants of his nationality being already completed, he turns aside from the too common pathway of illegal entrance via Mexico or Canada. Instead of this, he marries an American woman, vested with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and confidently presents himself at a convenient port of entry. The law provides that an American citizen taking to himself a wife in foreign parts may bring her home without regard to quota limitations. Moreover, the law does not discriminate between citizens. Ergo a citizeness—to use a word once common in France—possesses a similar right to bring in a husband obtained in the attractive European market.

It seems logical. What the immigration authorities may decide, we don't know. Perhaps, like juries which give heavy damages in breach of promise cases to women plaintiffs and laugh at men who bring similar actions, they may fall back upon the plea that the burden of support falls justly on the husband, and that whatever political agitation may do toward abolishing legal distinctions between the sexes, this economic distinction is, in the main, still unshaken.

### The Audience Rules

AUDIENCES for orchestral music would doubtless have continued to exist in Chicago, no matter how loath players had been to appear. Hearers would have awaited the first note of the season, though the members of the Chicago Symphony had maintained severely their demands concerning the minimum, and had refused to tighten up their fiddle strings and joint up their flutes and clarinets to begin. People would surely have been present for the opening chord, even if artists and guarantors had failed to come to a compromise. Given the listener, there is likely to appear a performer from somewhere. The difficulty is insuperable only in event of no house; or when concerts are permitted by the public to lapse, as has happened in Portland, Me., this year, where the autumn festival, long ago instituted, has been marked off the calendar.

Music seems to have been thought of once as sound produced. It is unquestionably thought of now rather as sound appreciated. Wherefore the mere sound-maker can scarcely expect to control affairs in case either of a wage dispute or of a canceled date. The most necessary person of all, he shows himself, when closely considered, the least influential. Hand on bow and lip at mouthpiece, he may start the air vibrating at whatever rate he will, he functions not as musician until his melody reaches an attuned ear.

The time of the audience, somebody may sum up the situation, has arrived. As yesterday belonged to the platform, so today belongs to the floor and balcony. The excellent fact about the Chicago Symphony is that the subscribers remain avid for their Mozart and Beethoven through all controversy; the inauspicious one about the Portland festival is that former supporters of music have suffered their ardor for Handel and Mendelssohn to be at a late moment dampened by the announcement of a committee.

But the hearers decide. Quickly, too, in some instances, and unwaveringly. Nothing could be more speedy or more explicit than the approval or disapproval of Boston Symphony audiences, for example, on Friday afternoons. Singers, violinists and pianists who take a solo rôle for the orchestra know how direct and unmistakable matinee judgment is. Remarkably deliberate, by contrast, is the return of opinion given by a New York Philharmonic audience on Thursday evenings. Subject, moreover, to reconsideration and change. Guest conductors understand well about it. Chicago, Portland, Boston or New York, then, the question proves to be one of community aesthetics. The answer, accordingly, must be a valuable revelation of community temper.

### Random Ramblings

It was a shocked purist who exclaimed at the uniqueness of the use of the word "uniquely." Inquisitive, he called it, but really doesn't it sound as if it ought to be in good usage?

New definition of a patriot: The man who, when the radio begins the national anthem, stands up instead of turning the dial.

A Colgate University professor predicts a noiseless world. Sh-sh-h. You mustn't shout Hurray! That would spoil the effect.

Someone points out that there is no rhyme for "spinach." But then, who thinks of poetry in connection with spinach?

Motorcar courtesy seldom shows to better advantage than when displayed behind the plate-glass windshield of a fine car.

The harvest combine apparently is proving more effective in farm relief than any political combine.

"Ah, three up and one to go," remarked the golfer, squeezing into the last elevator.

It may now be entirely proper to say a person is "up in the air."

If you're looking for the last word in dictionaries—it's "synonym."

Now the politicians are putting out their 1928 models.

### A-Holidaying on the Rhine

THE visitor to Germany after several years' absence notes with amazement, not at all unmixed with gratification, the degree of recovery which has been achieved since 1922, a recovery manifested as much in a greater buoyancy as in the evidences of economic improvement which are all about one.

This buoyancy, this very apparent courageous attitude toward the present and hopefulness for the future, shows itself especially in the German's tendency to go a-holidaying once more. And nowhere is the German more happy when a-holidaying than on his beloved Rhine.

Now the Rhine as a river has a tremendous reputation to live up to. It has, in point of fact, to justify such a reputation as no other river and few places of any kind possess. Its very name is a sort of superlative in description. No land in the world but refers to one of its streams as the "Rhine-of-this-or-that."

From our schoolboys the phrase has been familiar as the last word. The Rhine is a sort of standard of beauty, like the Taj Mahal or Giotto's Tower. So that you approach your Rhine trip, whether up the stream or down does not matter, with high expectations not entirely divorced from a certain degree of doubt. You hope for something wonderful, but you are half apprehensive of being at least a little disappointed.

There are of course those who, like Mark Twain, find that no place in the world, or perhaps no more than one, "comes up to the brag." There are others who are rarely disappointed. Somehow or other I seem to be in the latter category; and that, perhaps, is the chief reason why I get so much satisfaction out of my aimless and indeterminate wanderings about the world. At any rate, I was never less disappointed in any place than I was in the Rhine; but I must say that no small degree of my enjoyment lay in the fact that I was among a large party of Germans on board an excursion steamer, a party whose honest exuberance and whole-hearted pleasure in this unforgettable trip was irresistibly communicable.

The Rhine is to a German both a tradition and a vital fact. It is a symbol and a treasured physical possession. He believes that nothing—no river certainly—surpasses or even equals it in charm and glory of environment; and ninety-nine out of every one hundred travelers agree. And so, whether he lives within sight of its leisurely windings or whether he comes from far-off Hamburg or Munich to sail between its vine-clad shores, the German's supreme holiday is on the Rhine.

There he is more joyous than elsewhere. There his exuberance finds full outlet. If he is happy the Rhine holds for him the unmarred charm of a green meadow for a city-raised child, and he is as spontaneously joyful when he is upon it. Were he unhappy he never could endure even to see the Rhine, that symbol of well-being and vitality and content.

But today the German goes a-holidaying on the Rhine quite as he used to do. In fact he goes again in such numbers that the noble stream is fairly alive with excursion steamers which jostle and elbow for place the long tows of coal-laden barges which night and day ply all the

way from Rotterdam to Basel and Strasbourg. And if there are any happier throngs anywhere than the men and women and children on these Rhine excursion steamers I have never encountered them.

Indeed, there is astonishingly little difference in the spontaneity with which old and young alike respond to the joys of a holiday on the Rhine. And for that reason, as well as for many another, it is a delightful and enduring memory.

The weather is usually genial in summer along the Rhine. It was especially so the day I embarked at Coblenz, electing to take the up journey because it was slower and thus lasted considerably longer. Though it was neither a Saturday nor a Sunday, the atmosphere aboard the steamer was most distinctly a holiday one.

If, as has sometimes been asserted, the Englishman takes his pleasures seriously, no one could have said that of this German crowd. It was as merry and exuberant as any Latin throng on a long-awaited feast-day excursion. And just here I want to correct emphatically any wrong impression that may be gained in respect of the nature of this jollity. All the way from Coblenz to Mainz I was surprised by the small amount of alcohol, even beer, which was sold.

On the contrary the whole lower deck of the steamer was a restaurant at which excellent meals could be obtained at any time, and there were numerous tables laden with all sorts of sweets, great baskets of the Rhine Valley strawberries—which are the finest strawberries in the world—and huge tubs of ice cream. And it was distinctly such things that satisfied the appetites and palates of these holiday-making Germans, children and adults alike. In fact, I never saw anywhere such a variety of edibles and of such excellence. Truly the German does himself well on his holidays!

In the party was a group of German girls apparently on a long walking-tour, for they bore large knapsacks and were about for tramping. They alighted at Koblenz, Bingen, there to resume their walk southward. But as we passed the rocky promontory of the "Lorelei" they helped to make the trip memorable by gathering in the bow and singing the words of Heine's well-known poem. There was also a group of young men obviously doing their "wanderjahr," and varying the long tramps by a short steamer voyage.

All sorts of conditions of Germans made up the rest of the party, nor did I hear my own tongue spoken once except when I spoke it myself to a polyglot waiter. For this was a German holiday, free from any "personally conducted" tourists and all the more enjoyable for that reason.

The thing, however, that gave me the greatest pleasure, aside from the joy of the incomparable trip itself with its scenery like no other place in the world, its vineyard-covered hillsides, its castles old and new and its delightful riverside villages, was the spectacle of the spontaneous and wholly genuine enjoyment of a people who have endured greatly, and who are now once more able and inclined to go a-holidaying with that spontaneity which alone makes a holiday worth while. M. T. G.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

PROF. ANTONIO SCIORTINO, the eminent British sculptor, who is director of the British Academy of Arts in Rome, proposes to reorganize and enlarge this institution, which has a tradition of over 100 years of useful work, with a view to its becoming an Anglo-Italian art center in Rome. Some months ago the Mayor of Spoleto generously offered a plot of land in a prominent position of the town for the erection of a branch of the academy where work could be carried out during the summer months, when the Rome school is closed.

Spoleto is the ancient metropolis of Umbria, and has a history which extends over 3000 years. This town has often played an important part in the general history of Italy, and boasts of the remains of prehistoric walls, numerous Roman buildings, early Christian basilicas, and splendid works of medieval and modern art. The academy now hopes to purchase in Rome a property which contains about forty studios, six apartments and a small "villino" with fine gardens on which a library and new studios could be built for the use of artists from the British dominions and the colonies, and where, besides, suitable classrooms for painting, sculpture, architecture, drawing, etching and composition could be constructed. Each dominion or artistic body contributing to the special fund necessary for the carrying out of this scheme, would have a large studio and would be entitled to send to the academy two students, to study there for four or five years free of charge.

The new board of directors of the International Art Exhibition of the City of Venice has just published the program of the sixteenth show, to be held from April to October of next year. As regards Italian art, the exhibition will offer a comprehensive view of the culminating points reached by the Italian school of sculpture and painting from the beginning of the nineteenth century to our own days. The Italian section will thus show the change in art expression which has taken place in Italy during a century and a quarter. The same idea will underlie the exhibit representative of foreign art; and the chief foreign countries will be requested to send a collection of the works of artists who best represent the evolution that has taken place in these branches of art. In the great central hall of the Italian pavilion an exhibition will be held of the theater and modern scenery, showing, by means of miniature stages placed with architectural harmony along the walls, the work of the best known modern Italian and foreign stage designers. For all these arrangements the exhibition will have the help of architects who will, in this way and for the first time, be called to take their place by the side of sculptors and painters.

In spite of his manifold activities, Signor Mussolini finds time to follow the literary movement of Italy and of other countries as well. Not long ago an Italian poet presented to the Duce the first copy of a new book of verses, and the next day the author received from him a letter, which could be better described as a review of that book. The Duce, who seems to be particularly interested in classic literature, has also shown himself lately to be a classical scholar.

The Official Gazette has just published a decree with regard to the guarantees of credits for Italian exporters. According to the view expressed in well-informed quarters the decree will greatly benefit the trade relations between Italian industrialists and Soviet Russia, because it will encourage the Italian exporters by guaranteeing their credits. It is stated that the publication of this decree at this moment is not fortuitous, and it is generally believed that after the breaking off of relations with Great Britain, the Soviet Government will probably turn toward Italy for industrial purchases. Italo-Russian commercial relations have never been satisfactory, and Italy derived little benefit from the trade agreement concluded with Russia over three years ago. Italian producers now see in the Anglo-Russian crisis a good opportunity to capture the Russian market, and there are vague rumors current that the Soviet Government is willing to make special concessions to Italy.

To her many attractions during the summer months Venice has this year added a new one, which has greatly pleased her cosmopolitan visitors—the open-air performance of lyric operas. The suggestion to give Puccini's opera "La Gioconda" in its actual surroundings was made years ago, but, as usual, opinions differed on the advi-

ability of giving such an opera in that particular place. It was believed that the Venetians might be offended by some references contained in the libretto, which might not sound very complimentary to the descendants of the Doges. Finally, however, permission for a public performance was obtained, and "La Gioconda" was given in the vast courtyard of the Palace of the Doges. As a matter of fact, when the moment came for the baritone to sing the air "Una bolgia infernal" there was some excitement among the audience, but the baritone cleverly omitted the air, and inserted in its place "Vien Leonora," from Donizetti's "Favorita." The result was a thunderous applause from the audience, which greatly appreciated the tact of the singer. A second opera, the "Damnation of Faust" of Berlioz will be performed soon in the square of St. Mark's.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board holds itself or the contributors responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Concerning Presidential Candidates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The great danger politically in this country is not that there is any real danger of a wet candidate being nominated, since this would precipitate a decisive climax that the wets know well would go against them. The real question is, Shall we have a compromise candidate who will eat all to both elements, though by this very fact showing a lack of principle that actually favors the wet cause? The prohibition of intoxication is more than a mere liquor problem. Ignorance of this fact might keep us from an accurate appraisal of the real powers of darkness fighting every inch of progress. Cleverness is right government, and there can be no compromise with one who even so much as smiles favorably in the opposite direction, since intoxication is the antipode, the counterfeit of inspiration leading toward clear thought.

While the writer has no acquaintance with any candidate, and has no personal opinion politically, there is a man from New York State who could stanchily fill the office of President of these United States with an incisive dignity that would fitly disgrace those who are trying to give poison to poison and convince the people that liberty is lawless. This man will not seek the office, but without mentioning a name, readers of The Christian Science Monitor will understand who he is. Is not a man of such stamp, who has often served this Government at his own expense—is he not entitled to the highest honor by common consent? Is there anyone who doubts that when a man of his type steps into the White House of authority, affairs of state, nationally and internationally, will receive clear-minded attention unbiased by vested interests?

There are many good men looking toward the Presidency, but what this country has need of at the present moment is a sharp line drawn between loyalty and rebellion, liberty and license, sobriety and drunkenness, law and lawlessness. Those riding upon the "red horse" of which the Revelator speaks do not always carry the red flag. Those willing to substitute dominance for democracy, enthusiasm for sincerity, ambition or popularity for honor—these are very apt to make their palate their pilot and wreck good government on the shoals of shallow morality. BATTLE CREEK, MICH. ROBERT S. SAWYER.

#### Education as a Privilege

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I express sincere appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor as an avenue for right education that is open to all who will seek it. Do we sigh for greater opportunities when such rich treasures are brought to our very door?

Perhaps at this time of the reopening of the schools, some young people may regard the matter of an education as more of a duty or necessity than as a privilege. If so, the following may give some idea of what it means to really seek an education.

A boy walked ninety miles, through the mountainous regions of Kentucky, to apply for admission as a student at the Caney Creek Community Center. He was accepted, though it meant sleeping three in one bed, and there were 1100 on the waiting list. E. M.